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## P R E F A C E .

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IN this First Volume of the Third Series of the *ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS*, it is hoped that the general collection of papers on the Antiquities of Wales and the Marches has been worthily continued and extended; for it is the object and the wish of the Association to uphold the scientific character of its Journal, and to illustrate the subjects treated of in it, as amply as its funds will admit.

The Publication Committee desire to express their sense of the kind manner in which the Officers of the Association, and the Members generally, have aided them in their labours. Their thanks are due to Mr. Love Parry, and Mr. Lee, for contributing, at their own cost, and with their own pencils, the illustrations of Tre 'r Ceiri, and Pencoyd Castles, respectively. The Council of the Archæological Institute kindly lent to the Association the wood-blocks of the Seal of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln; while the

Mayor and Corporation of Denbigh obligingly allowed the ancient Charter, which that Seal illustrates, to be forwarded to London for transcription by one of our most active and valuable members, Mr. Albert Way.

The Cambrian Archæological Association is bound to congratulate itself on the large increase of its Members, as well as on the undiminished vigour with which its Journal is supported, and its affairs conducted.

The Publication Committee have every reason to expect that the Second and succeeding Volumes of this Series will contain papers, of at least equal interest with those which they have already issued.



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IN commencing a Third Series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, the President and Committee of the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION are desirous of explaining to Members that, while the principles and objects of the Society and its Journal remain unchanged, anxious endeavours have been made, and proper steps taken, for increasing the extent, the influence, and the efficiency both of the Association and of its official organ.

By the earnest exertions, and untiring liberality, of its most active Members, the ranks of the Association have received a large addition of Members since the Meeting at Ruthin; and means have been placed at the disposal of the Committee, for the continued publication, and for the more ample illustration, of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, on a scale worthy of the Association, and of the time-honoured Remains which it ever seeks to study and to preserve. In consequence, too, of the increased ardour for archæological pursuits, and of the more scientific spirit in which researches are now carried on, not only are the communications made to the Committee, from all quarters, greatly increased in number, but they

are becoming daily more important in their nature, and requiring greater means of illustration. The zeal and knowledge of members have caused, and keep pace with, the growth of the Association; and they tend, in conjunction with the generous aid of individual Members, to furnish the means for properly recording and representing the antiquities of the Principality and its Marches. To perpetuate so desirable a state of things, it becomes the duty of all Members of the Association to promote with redoubled energy the examination and study, as well as the preservation and illustration of the antiquarian remains, not only of their own districts, but of the country generally. It is also incumbent on them as friends of a cause, which must look for its supporters chiefly among the more intellectual and cultivated classes of society, to do their best towards procuring the adjunction to the Association of as many persons as they can persuade to take common part with them; for, the greater the numbers of those engaged in so honourable and elevating a pursuit, the more abundant and secure will be the supply of means for carrying it on. The nature and constitution of the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION raise it above all degrading influences of party spirit,—secular or religious; it is a strictly Scientific Body having only one end in view—and that of very high intellectual and social value—the study and preservation of National Antiquities, whether Material or Historical. By keeping this end steadily in view, and by acting with the same candid good will that has all along characterized its proceedings, the Association will be rendering important service, not to Wales only, but to the world in general. A certain portion of the wide field of intellectual research has fallen to its lot; let that portion be cultivated with diligence and judgment, in a spirit of candid and scientific observation; and the Association

will win the thanks of all the great and the good among those, who feel any interest in the past condition or present welfare of Cambria, "Ein hen wlad anwyl."

A Sub-Committee has been appointed for the management of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and all other publications of the Association.

The entire responsibility of all proceedings, whether of publication or of illustration, lies with the members of this Sub-Committee,—subject to the control and sanction of the President and the General Committee.

It has been decided that in future no person shall be a Member of the Association unless he is also a subscriber, and that the Journal shall not be issued, *in quarterly numbers*, to any but subscribers; though, at the end of the year, the public may have the opportunity of purchasing them, in a volume, at the price of £1. 5s. Only a small number of copies will be printed, beyond those required for the supply of Members.

For the greater convenience of conducting the business of the Journal, the Association has appointed Mr. J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square, London, as its general publisher and agent. The printing of the Journal will be conducted in the same excellent manner as before, by Mr. R. Mason, Tenby; while the engraving of the illustrations, as will be found on reference to those in the present Number, has been entrusted to the most eminent English artists.

In consequence of various alterations and new arrangements, which were necessary to be made, the present or First Number, of the Third Series, has been delayed two months in its publication; but in future the Committee pledges itself to observe the utmost punctuality; and Members may count upon the Journal being issued, without fail, on the first day of each quarter.

NOTICES OF SEVERAL EARLY INSCRIBED STONES  
RECENTLY FOUND IN VARIOUS PARTS  
OF WALES.

THE importance of a minute description of the earliest inscribed monumental remains in any country cannot be too highly over-rated, especially when all other national contemporary evidences of equal authenticity have been destroyed or lost. In France, notwithstanding the political and warlike excitement of the times, a commission has just been issued to examine, *in situ*, draw, describe, and publish all the Roman inscriptions existing in that country. Most of our readers need not to be informed that this is but one of many most important undertakings of a similar nature authorized and already executed, or in course of execution, by the French government, that of the present *regime* being as forward in the good work as its predecessors. Another undertaking of a similar kind was the magnificent work of Count Bastard upon the Ancient Illuminated Manuscripts of France, towards which the government of Louis Philippe advanced a sum of not less than a million of francs. Still more recently, the French government has undertaken the publication of a grand work upon the inscriptions and drawings of the Catacombs of Rome, a work of the highest interest, illustrating many of the earliest relics of Christianity now in existence. In like manner the Prussian government has just completed the publication of a noble work upon the Church of Saint Sophia, at Constantinople, in which many of the mosaic paintings and ornaments erected in the time of Justinian have lately been rediscovered, and are now for the first time given to the world in a style worthy of the subject; and the Russian government has bestowed upon the national antiquities of the empire so much attention as to have published them in seven noble folio volumes, filled with hundreds of the most costly plates.

Things are done otherwise in England. An amateur archæologist, for instance, who may have spent years in

getting together a series of *fac-similes* of the most elaborate illuminated Anglo-Saxon or Irish manuscripts, (and for elaborate intricacy they are far beyond those of any other country,) can only hope to find himself a bankrupt, if he will be rash enough to do, what nobody else will have zeal to undertake, that is, publish such national monuments; and in like manner our inscribed Roman monuments either lie inedited and unregarded in byways in the country, or piled up beneath staircases in our universities or museums, whence they are dragged to light by the zeal of some lover of antiquity, who must either bear the expense of publishing the record of them, or fall back upon our publishing associations for the same purpose. Let not the reader suppose these are imaginary cases.

Like the study of natural history, that of antiquities is made no part either of academical or general education; and, consequently, as in that science, it is only accidentally that a love for its investigation is engendered. How rarely this is the case need not be here told, but we may safely infer that, until "line upon line and precept upon precept" have been expended in the education of the public mind, either by means of the proceedings of energetic local associations, or by making the study of our national antiquities a branch of education, it will be in vain to expect that either their preservation, or the publication of proper descriptions of them, will be undertaken otherwise than by private zeal.

That the proceedings of the Cambrian Archæological Association have already done some good in this direction, and that an increased interest has been awakened concerning the relics of former times, in the immediate neighbourhood of the various places where the annual meetings of the Association have been held, cannot be doubted; and we have the proof before us in the discovery of several early inscribed stones of which no former notice has been published, and which, having been communicated to me by the Rev. H. L. Jones, and Mr. J. Foster, I have now the opportunity of laying before the antiquarian public, having received careful rubbings of the several stones, which have been reduced by the *camera lucida*.

The first of these stones contains the fragments of a Roman inscription, and is at the present time fixed in an upright position on the lawn at the vicarage at Llanrûg, Caernarvonshire. The letters employed in this inscription are Roman capitals, of a debased form, somewhat approaching what is termed the Rustic character, but with several of them evidently reversed.



Stone at Llanrûg.

The portion of the inscription still remaining appears to me to require the following reading :—

IMP  
QTRO  
DECIO  
IGV:  
:E:

The M in the first line, with the first and last strokes splayed, is not at all of an uncommon form. The first letter in the third line must, I think, be considered to be a reversed D. The first stroke of the fourth line is very obscure; the second sickle-like character is a G of a form of common occurrence in manuscripts, but much rarer in stone inscriptions; the third letter, Δ, is, I conceive, in-



tended for V or U reversed, and this appears to be followed by a very doubtful letter. The only letter in the bottom line which I can decipher is E. I must leave the interpretation of this fragment to others better skilled than I am in the *formulae* of Roman inscriptions. The letters in the inscription are about three-and-a-half inches high.



Stone at Ystradgynlais.

We now come to an early monumental inscription built into the outside of the east wall of Ystradgynlais Church, Brecknockshire, in the vale of the Tawe, near to the south-east angle. Possibly some other portion of the stone may be imbedded in the walls of the church, or, if broken, it might be found by a careful examination of other parts of the edifice. The inscription is simply **HIC IACIT**; but several peculiarities merit notice. *First*,—It is entirely in good Roman capitals, unless the terminal T has its down stroke a little angulated to the right at the bottom, giving it more of an uncial character. *Second*,—The A has the bar angulated downwards in the middle instead of being straight; and, *Third*,—The misspelling of the second word, IACIT for IACET. These several peculiarities indicate a somewhat more recent date than that of the Roman occupation of the Principality. The letters in this inscription measure about two-and-a-quarter inches in height.

At the same place is another inscribed stone, forming one of the steps of a staircase on the south side of the exterior of Ystradgynlais Church. The stone measures four feet long and eight inches wide. The letters are large and coarsely cut, measuring about three-and-a-half inches in height. There appears to be a crack across the stone between the first and second letters. The inscription, in its entire state, has, as it seems to me, been intended

to be read **ADIUNE**; from its standing thus alone, I take it to be a sepulchral slab, inscribed with a name



Stone of Adiune, at Ystradgynlais.

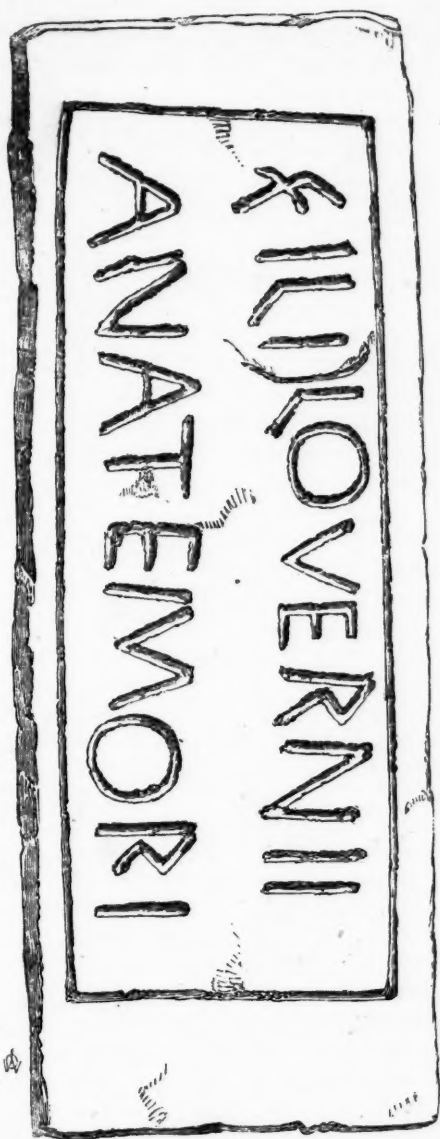
terminating not in the genitive I, as usual, but in E, probably intended for the diphthong *Æ*, and thus indicating a female as intended to be commemorated. The first stroke of the A and of the V are nearly upright; the curved stroke of the D is slightly detached at each end from the upright first stroke, as are also most of the strokes of the other letters. I suppose this inscription to be not much more recent than the fifth or sixth century.

A very interesting inscribed monumental stone has, within the last few months, been disinterred in part from the walls of Llanfaglan Church, near Caernarvon, having been used as the lintel over the doorway, with part of the inscription hidden in the adjoining masonry, from which it has now been extracted by the care of the authorities of the parish, and is carefully preserved within the sacred edifice. The stone is five feet long and fifteen inches wide; the inscription, owing to the large size of the letters (which are about four inches high), occupying two-thirds of the entire stone, and being enclosed in an oblong space by incised lines. The reading is clearly

**FILI LOVERNII  
ANATEMORI**

(The body) of the son of Lovernius; *Anatemorus*; (for I cannot twist the second line into separate Latin words, as *AN A TE MORI*). The first letter might be mistaken for a *†*, the commencing invocatory contraction used in diplomas, &c., for *IN NOMINE IESU CHRISTI*, but I have no hesitation in regarding it as a *F* of a very debased somewhat minus-

EARLY INSCRIBED STONES.



Stone at Llanfagan.

EARLY INSCRIBED STONES.



Stone at Cligerran.

cule-like form, or rather F with the top bar slanting. In like manner the two L's have the bottom stroke very oblique, and the two R's have the loop angulated, all the rest of the letters being good Roman capitals. Hence I think this inscription must be referred to a century or two subsequent to the departure of the Romans from this country.

Another interesting stone is found, standing erect, on the south side of the church, within the church-yard of Cilgerran, Pembrokeshire, near Cardigan. It measures about eight feet high, by a foot and a half wide, and about the same thickness. It is formed of the hard green stone of the neighbouring Preseley hills, and half of its length was buried in the earth and had to be excavated. It is to be read,—

TRENAGUSSI FILI  
MACUTRENI HIC IACIT

(The body) of Trenegussus the son of Macutrenus lies here. The letters of the inscription are very irregular in size, some being two inches, and others as much as four-and-a-half inches, in height. They are of a mixed character, the first T being semi-uncial, with the bottom of the vertical stroke bent towards the right. Every E has the middle cross bar greatly elongated. The sixth letter of the upper line is very faint in the rubbings, but sufficient is shown to prove I think satisfactorily that it is intended for a debased minuscule *g*. The two S's are also of the minuscule character, as is the F in the word FILI. The fourth letter in the second line I prefer reading U rather than LI united, the whole letter being united without a break in the strokes. The H in HIC is of an unusual shape, and the T at the end of the inscription is quite minuscule, with a dash for the top cross stroke. The terminal letters in the second line are much crowded together, but all are distinct, and not *enclavées*, as is often the case where there is a want of space.

On the north side of this stone, that is, on its north-east edge (for the inscription faces the east), there appears to be an Ogham inscription all down the edge. The rubbing which I have received does not exhibit

these incisions very distinctly ; but there are two groups of five oblique dashes of equal length near one end, and



Stone of Trenegussi, with Oghams.

towards the other end are two similar dashes, preceded by a single one ; there are traces of another pair still lower, and the edge of the stone seems to be notched all the way down. In the middle of the side of the stone there appears to have been a cross, with the arms of equal length, slightly and rudely incised.

J. O. WESTWOOD.

## ROMAN REMAINS IN WALES.

## No. IV.

IF we turn away for a while from the northern end of the Clwydian hills, and look to the flat country intervening between DEVA and the rising grounds of Flintshire, we shall find at this, the north-eastern extremity of the Baseline which we are trying to establish, not less difficulty than we meet with in any portion of the survey. The country round Chester has been so long under cultivation, the natural features of the course of the Dee, and of the great Saline Marsh, or *Traeth*, (*Saltney*,) have been so changed, that no positive indication of any traces of the Roman road has hitherto been brought to our notice. We have, as yet, nothing but probabilities, and circuitous deductions, to guide us.

If the Romans had a bridge over the Dee where the *old* bridge of Chester now stands, (and it was here, doubtless, if anywhere,) then there is no reason to suppose that, when they wanted to reach the hilly country, they would take any other line than that afforded by the dry ground which rose nearest the limits of the marsh. A curved line, going near Dodleston and Kinerton, towards Mold, would be indicated on this supposition; or else, one stretching from Dodleston to Caergwrle. But, if they had no bridge over the Dee at DEVA, then they would go up as high as the nearest ford (at Holt?) before they crossed the stream.

We may in fairness leave this point to the researches of our antiquarian brethren at Chester,—they can probably decide the question whether a bridge existed there or not. From the form of the city, the intersection of the four main streets, and from the fact of Bridge Street leading down straight to the water, where there is no ford, we should ourselves infer that a bridge did exist at the spot indicated above.

The Romans would most probably (for we must still talk of probabilities only) make use of the line going

southwards, whether by BOVIVM or not, as far as they could, before they branched off to the south-west for the purpose of entering the hills. Now it does not seem improbable, antecedently, that a line of road should have led from DEVA to Caer Gai, beyond Bala, due south-west from Chester; and, if such a line existed, then the most feasible course for it would be along the line of natural openings extending from near Caergwrle by Llandegla and Bryn Eglwys to Corwen. The importance of Caer Gai induces us to think that such a line of communication, the straightest and the easiest, did exist; and we allude to it in this place, because it gives another argument, in addition to those adduced by Pennant, for considering Caergwrle as pointing out the spot where the road from DEVA to VARIS first entered the hill country. The preponderance of probability, and of evidence, more or less satisfactory, from the discovery of Roman remains at that place, seems to us to be in favour of Caergwrle.

Whether BOVIVM were at Holt, or at Bangor-iscoed, there is not much difficulty in supposing a road to have led from thence to Caergwrle.

Near the last named place, towards Treuddyn, we find a spot called *Pen y Street*; and this name is not altogether to be overlooked, though we do not attach much value to it in this debatable ground of two languages.

Supposing however that the Romans got to the hill-country of Flintshire from DEVA, by some road or other, the question then occurs as to which would be the most practicable method (*in those days*) of getting over that undulating district to the Clwydian hills; and in this we must be, for the present, guided by what we can infer to have been the natural condition of the ground they had to traverse. Whether they had to make a new line of road for themselves, or, which seems to us just as probable, they followed a line of British road already formed, we take for granted that all men, on foot or on horseback, at that day, would seek for dry and open ground, rather than engage themselves in woods and morasses. For this reason they would first of all cross the river Alun by the



easiest ford, and then they would keep on high ground, instead of following the boggy swamp made by that uncertain river. If reference be made to the Ordnance map, it would appear probable that the Romans crossed about half a mile below Caergwrle, then rounded the first hill they met, and passed along by Treuddyn to Nerquis; thence by Fron towards Cilcen; so towards Nannerch; and so towards Caerwys. A line of old road does trend in this manner; and, in the absence of any other indication, it is not absurd to suppose that villages were formed along lines of frequent communication rather than away from them. Then the names of the places just mentioned, added to the existence of an old cross-country road, whereon few obstacles occur, keeping through a line of country which, from the nature of the rocks over which it goes, could not have been thickly wooded,—all this leads us to look on this upper line of communication as more probable than the lower one, which coincides with the road from Caergwrle to Mold. The position of Arthur's Stone, opposite the Lodge of Colomendy, *may* indicate a point on this line of upper road; between that spot and Cilcen we meet with the names of *Maes y Groes*, *Erw Helen*, and *Pant y ffordd*.

Beyond Cilcen an obscure line of road may be traced on the map leading by Pen y rhiw, beyond Minffordd, over the low hill a mile to the east of Nannerch, towards Holywell, or Pantasa; but we see no reason for the Romans deviating in that direction when they were bound for SEGONTIUM; and therefore we should be inclined to look on the road from Minffordd to Caerwys as the most probable line occurring north of Cilcen.

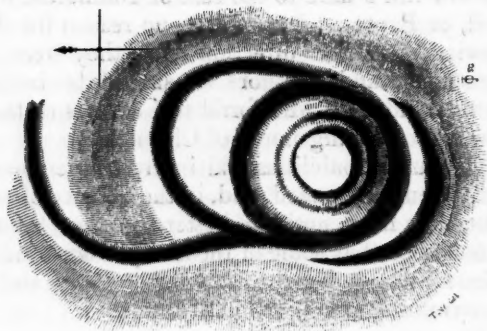
Nothing but probabilities and indirect inferences have been here brought forward, and, in the absence of positive indications, we have nothing better to offer; though we cannot but hope that some of the antiquarian residents in Flintshire may be induced to make researches, and to aid us in determining this part of the line.

H. L. J.

### PRE-HISTORIC REMAINS IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

In a late Number of the Journal, two of our excellent associates have suggested the desirability of the formation of lists of local antiquities in each county. I cordially agree with both gentlemen that such lists would be of great value, but I fear there are very few, who have leisure or opportunity of giving any account of the whole of these interesting objects, in any one of the counties within the scope of our researches. Many of the pre-historic remains are situate in localities remote from the great roads of communication, and are unknown except to the residents in their immediate vicinity. All that can be expected is that each member should furnish a list of those within his own knowledge, and, if possible, accompanied with sketches or plans, with a description.

Most of the pre-historic remains in the county of Monmouth have been noticed in Coxe's *Historical Tour*, with very accurate plans; there were, however, a great number which escaped his researches, and remain undescribed in any work. I will notice a few of these that have fallen in my way; at the same time, I must not be supposed to assert that these are the whole of the hitherto undescribed remains.



Y Castell Penrose.

In the parish of Penrose, about five miles from my own residence, is an earthwork of very singular construction. It occupies the summit of a small hill of no great elevation, but sufficiently high not to be commanded by any of the neighbouring heights. It consists of a tumulus about 173 feet in diameter at the base, and of considerable altitude, moated round. On the north is a sort of half-moon, also moated, and another smaller one on the south; but, on account of the ground on this side falling off more precipitately, the ditch is but slight. A trench, or hollow way, of equal depth with the moat, issues from its west side, winds round towards the north, gradually decreasing in depth till it comes out on a level with the natural surface of the ground. This may have been a road, but if so, the only means of ascent to the platforms of the half-moons, or the summit of the mound, must have been by steps. By the neighbouring inhabitants it is called *Y Castell*; and certainly, among the patents 35 Henry III., 1251, is one appointing John de Monmouth custos of the castle of Penrose, in Wales; and another in the following year, whereby William de Cantalupe, lord of Abergavenny, was pardoned for having demolished the castle of Penrose, belonging to John de Monmouth. As there are no other remains in the parish, to which these entries in the records can be referred, this may be the place intended; but the plan is so entirely different from any of the strongholds erected by the Anglo-Norman barons, that I cannot believe it the work of the lord of Monmouth, although he may have taken possession of it, and thereby, —it being just on the confines of the estates of those two mighty barons,—excited the ire of his neighbour. It may be questioned whether it was originally intended as a place of defence, for the fosse is neither so wide nor so deep as is usually the case in military works, of which there are numerous examples all over the county. The plan which I send herewith will show the arrangement of the parts.

A tumulus, and traces of earthworks, on a lofty hill in the parish of Skenfrith, partly covered with wood and plantation, is called *Coed Angred*, which leads to the in-

ference that it was a druidical work, and that the name was imposed after the introduction of Christianity.

On the side of the old road from Monmouth to Abergavenny, from which the Roman *via* between BLESTIUM and GOBANNIUM could not have deviated very widely, from the nature of the country, three tumuli are found. The first of these is in the parish of Wonastow, near the bridge over the Trothy. It is formed by cutting off the salient point of a hill by a deep trench, and was perhaps a military work,—a small fort to defend the passage of the river. The next is in Bryngwyn, near Croes-bychan, which I shall notice again. The third is very large, moated round, and rendered more conspicuous by its having been planted with firs and other trees. It stands on the right bank of the Clawr brook near Rhyd y gravel, and is called Twyn-y-Crugau. According to Owen, Crug is a heap, or mound; but he goes on to say that “it was on such round hillocks, as come under this denomination, that the Britons held their bardic and judicial gorseddau or assemblies; hence Crug and Gorsedd are sometimes used as synonymous terms.” In this secondary sense the name is intelligible, and means the mount of the assemblies, and we may infer that in ancient times the courts of justice for the district were held here. On the same stream, about a mile higher up, there was a smaller mound at the Tump. The whole of this has been removed within these few years. No remains were found in it.

Bryngwyn, as we are told, was an appellation for a court of justice, and Rowland (*Mona Antiqua*, p. 89) derives it from Brein and Cwyn. Whether this be correct or not, it is certainly difficult to understand why this place should be called White Hill, unless in some secondary sense. About half a mile south of the tumulus before mentioned, near Croes-bychan, is an oval inclosure, of about an acre of land, encompassed with a slight ditch and bank, now only known as the Camp; but the defences are too low, I think, to lead to the inference that it could ever have been intended for a military post. Admitting,

however, the foregoing explanation of Bryngwyn, this may have been a court of justice, and given name to the parish; and, if so, the tumulus by the side of the great road was perhaps the Bryn dyoddef, or place of execution.

Another of these ancient remains, which escaped the researches of Coxe, is in Portscuet, about three quarters of a mile north-east from the church, on the left of the road leading to Chepstow, at a place called Harpstone Brake. It is a tumulus of considerable size. On its summit are nine upright stones, varying in height from about four to six feet, viz., one at the east end, two at the west, and three on each side, inclosing an area of about nine yards by three. The whole mound is covered with trees and bushes. There may have been more stones originally; three or four would be necessary to fill up the intervals, supposing the stones placed at equal distances. It has been suggested that this is a sepulchral memorial of Earl Harrold's servants, massacred by Caradoc ap Griffith, in 1064. There is no record or tradition of the locality of the earl's mansion, destroyed by the Welsh chieftain; but the name Harpstone, corruptly for Harroldstone, applied to the fields in this neighbourhood, justifies the inference that it stood in this vicinity. I cannot however think this mound of so late a date as the eleventh century. There was certainly a church at Portscuet at an earlier period, and the bodies of the slain were most probably buried there.

About a mile north-west of Portscuet, in the parish of Caerwent, near the junction of two small brooks, is a tumulus, ninety yards in diameter at the base, and thirty at the summit, and about twelve feet high, moated round, flanked on either side by mounds and ditches extending to the brooks, and forming, with them, a triangular inclosure. The earthworks themselves are known as the Berries (Barrows?) but the adjacent lands are called Ballan.

There are many more tumuli and earthworks in the county which have not hitherto been described, but I must reserve them for a future paper.

T. WAKEMAN.

D

## LIST OF EARLY BRITISH REMAINS IN WALES.

## No. III.

## MONA, WEST OF THE MALLDRAETH.

WE continue the list of Early British Remains of various kinds, in that larger portion of Anglesey which is situated to the westward of the great natural depression in the surface of the island, once an arm of the sea, called the Malldraeth.

I.—CAMPS AND CASTLES (*Cestyll*).

*Pen Bryn Yr Eglwys*,—A fortified hill-top of small dimensions, perhaps a beacon station, about two miles north-west of Llanfairynghornwy Church. On the side of a small valley close by, to the south, is a spot called *Pant yr Eglwys*, where a chapel stood in remote times; no traces now visible.

*Caerau*,—The name of an old mansion north-west of Llanfairynghornwy Church, where probably one of the small hill-tops, or eminences, was once fortified.

*Castel*,—The name of a small eminence on the hill-side south-west of Llanfairynghornwy Church.

*Castell*,—A small fortified spot on the sea coast at Porth Wen, two miles and a half north-west of Amlwch.

*Dinas*,—Half a mile south-west of Llanfairmathafarn Church.

*Castell Rhonyn* (or *Castell Ronan*? Ronan's Castle?)—A small circular encampment, about half a mile north of Llanfairynghornwy Church. This is not improbably an earthwork hastily thrown up by some maritime invaders, Danes or Saxons, to protect the plunder they had collected from the surrounding country. It is in a low and rather marshy position, not more than a mile from the sea-shore.

*Castell* and *Cestyll*,—Two names of localities on the sea-coast, due north of the above, near the mouth of a small stream; probably indicating hastily fortified posts, either for, or against, a piratical invader.

*Castell Mawr*,—A fortified rock on the west shore of the Traeth Coch (Redwharf Bay), about two miles north of Pentraeth Church. Some Roman coins having been found near this spot, the rumour has got abroad of the camp or castell having been constructed by the Romans. It is, however, far removed from a good supply of water, and it is more probably the result of some piratical invasion, once so common an event on the coast of Mona.

*Dinas*,—A small eminence on the sea-coast, one mile and a half east-south-east of Llanallgo Church.

*Castell-llan*,—The name of a small eminence, half a mile north of Gwredog Church.

*Y Werthyr*,—A large circular entrenchment, double in some places, on an eminence, one mile north-north-east of Llantrisant Church.

*Caer Helen*,—A name given by tradition to a small eminence on the south side of the great Irish road, three quarters of a mile north-by-east of Llanfihangel yn Nhwyn Church. It is considered by the compilers of the Ordnance map as a Roman station; but we are not aware of any authority for this supposition, beyond the traditional name of Helen. It lies, however, just in the line of a road from Moel y Don ferry, on the Menai, to Holyhead; and we are inclined to consider the tradition as worthy of attention. It is rather far from water; and we have not heard of any traces of Roman construction having been found here.

*Y Werthyr*,—A large circular entrenchment on an eminence on the north side of the great Irish road, one mile and a half north-east of Ceirchiog Church.

*Castell*,—A small fortified post on the sea-shore, near Trefadog, towards the south, two miles north-west of Llanfwrog Church.

*Caer Gybi*,—The strongly fortified summit of Holyhead mountain. Two lines of walls are, in some places towards the east side, distinctly traceable.

*Dinas*,—A fortified rock near Penrhos-filo, on the south side of Holyhead Island, three miles and a half south-south-west of Holyhead town.



*Castell*,—The name of a small projecting portion of Holyhead mountain, on the south-east, between *Llyn Bloeddia* (a traditional pool), and the *Meini Moelion*.

*Castell heli*,—Near *Porth-y-castell*, two miles north-by-west of Rhoscolyn Church, in Holyhead Island, on the cliffs above the sea.

*Dinas fawr*,—A small eminence on the edge of the æstuary, one mile south of Four-mile Bridge.

*Castell*,—The name of a spot and farm near the shore of the æstuary, half a mile south-west of Four-mile Bridge.

*Dinas Trefri*,—On a projecting tongue of land above the sea, two miles south-west of Bodorgan House.

*Dinas Llwyd*,—A fortified rock on the west shore of the æstuary, two miles south-west-by-south of Bodorgan House.

*Castell*,—The name of a spot to the north of the great Irish road at Gwalchmai.

*Tre castell*,—The name of a farm near *Pen y cnwc*, two miles south of Llanfaelog Church.

*Castell*,—The name of a small eminence half a mile south-south-west of the church of Hêneglwys.

*Dinas*,—A fortified point of a hill north of Bodwrdyn, two miles and a half south-west of Cerrig Ceinwen Church.

## II.—TUMULI OR CARNEDDAU, AND BEDDAU (*Graves*).

*Cors y garn*, and *Carnau*,—Names given to the side and summit of a hill south-west of the church of Llanfairynghornwy, where there are some heaps of stone still visible, and some foundations of buildings called *Muriau*.

*Bryn saethau*, or *Bryn-y-beddau*,—A small eminence occupied by a farm-house, south of Llanfairynghornwy Church. On the surface of the rock, in the farm-yard, several small graves, with bones in them, have been found, and the tradition of the neighbourhood indicates the spot to have been the site of a battle.

*Tumulus*,—In a field between Llanfechell and Rhosbeirio Churches. *Ancient trenches* and another tumulus, called *Gorsedd*, are close by.



*Carnedd*,—A spot so called, half a mile east of Llan-faethlu Church.

*Tumulus*,—On a farm called Ty Newydd, two miles and a half south-west of Amlwch.

*Gwerthyr*,—A raised spot so called, close by the last-named tumulus.

*Pen y fynwent*,—A spot indicating interments, in a field near the above.

*Tumulus*,—On a farm called *Hafod onen*, near the above.

*Pen Garnedd*,—A small eminence, one mile and a quarter south of Bodewryd Church.

*Two Tumuli*,—Half a mile west of Llanfairmathafarn Church.

*Two Tumuli*,—By the road-side, a quarter of a mile east-south-east of Llanddyfnan Church.

*Carneddau Tre'r Beirdd*,—About one mile north-by-east of Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd Church, on the west skirt of Bodafon mountain.

*Tumulus*,—Near the road, one mile and a quarter south-west of Llanerchymedd Church.

*Bedd Fronwen* (Bronwen's Tomb),—In the marshy land by the course of the river Alaw, one mile and a half north-east of Llantrisant Church. The cistvaen remains; the tomb was opened and the body removed some years ago.—(See Angharad Llwyd's *History of Mona*.)

*Two Carneddau*,—In the æstuary one mile west of Llanfair yn Neubwll Church, and half a mile south-east of Four-mile Bridge. They lie one on each side of the low water channel, and perhaps indicate an ancient ford or ferry.

*Capel Towyn*,—A remarkable sandy eminence, on the sandy common, three miles and a half south-east of Holyhead, on the road to Rhoscolyn. It is full of coffins and bodies, and was probably once surmounted by a chapel. It has been described in the *Archæological Journal*.

*Cistvaen*,—On a small jutting eminence on the sea-coast, between Yr henborth and Porth y Gwyddel, on the south side of Holyhead Island, three miles and a half

south-west of Holyhead town. The upper stone has been removed, and it lies quite open.

*Carn*,—The name of a rocky eminence a quarter of a mile south-west of the summit of Holyhead mountain, overhanging the cliff. It appears to have been a beacon station. The summit is covered with an immense heap of small stones, with a great depression in the middle.

*Carnau*,—The name of a spot and a farm above a ford over the æstuary, two miles and a half east-north-east of Rhoscolyn Church.

*Tumulus*, (very large,)—On Towyn-y-Capel; full of bodies, supposed to have been slain in a battle with invaders. It has been described in the *Archæological Journal*.

*Tumuli and Orsedd y person*,—On the sandy common two miles north-west of Llanfaelog Church.

*Tumulus*,—On a projecting piece of land above a traditional spot called *Barclodiad y gawras*, near Pen y cnwc, overhanging the sea, two miles south of Llanfaelog Church.

*Bryn Maelgwyn*,—An eminence a quarter of a mile south of Llanfaelog Church.

*Yr Orsedd*,—An eminence two miles north of Llangadwaladr Church.

*Tregarnedd*,—The name of an ancient house one mile and a half south-east of Llangefni. It was so called from an immense *carnedd*, now nearly all removed by the ignorant farmers. This *carnedd* is partially planted over, a circumstance which will tend to preserve traces of its lower portions; it may have been sixty feet in diameter.

*Cadmarth*,—The name of a rocky eminence north-north-west of Trefeilir, one mile and a half north-west of Trefdraeth Church.

*Tumulus*,—On the south side of Holyhead road, one mile east-south-east of Llangristiolus Church.

### III.—ERECT STONES AND MEINI HIRION.

*Cerrig-lwyd*.—The name of this ancient house in Llanfaethlu parish may have been derived from some erect stones of the Early British period, formerly to be found

here, but not now known ; just as in the Vale of Clwyd, north of Ruthin, there is a house of the same name, so called from the remains of a cromlech, or a group of erect stones, by the road-side, at the corner of a field.

*Two Meini Hirion*,—In the fields by the road-side going to Cemmaes, three quarters of a mile east of Llanfair-ynghornwy Church. The stones are about eight feet high.

*Three Meini Hirion*,—Erect in a field, on a farm called *Cromlech*, half a mile north-west of Llanfechell Church. They form the points of an equilateral triangle, with sides eight feet in length ; the stones are of the same height above the ground.

*Maen Arthur*,—An erect stone on a small eminence, one mile south of Llanfechell Church.

*Maen-hir*,—An erect stone by the road-side to the north, two miles and a half west from Amlwch, going towards Cemmaes. (This may have been destroyed since this account was compiled.)

*Maen-hir*,—An erect stone in a field two miles and a half west from Amlwch, by the road-side to the south, near the last-named stone. (This too may have been destroyed.)

*Maen-hir*,—An erect stone in a field west of Llanddyfnan Church, adjoining it.

*Llech Talmon*,—An erect stone two miles west of Llanbedr goch Church. (This may have been destroyed.)

*Maen llwyd and Chwarelau*,—The names of two spots, indicative perhaps of ancient assemblies and sports, near Nantydd Uchaf, about two miles south-west of Llan-eugrad Church.

*Maen Chwyty*,—On the south side of the road, three quarters of a mile north-west of Llandyfrydog Church.

*Meini-addwyn*,—Close to Llanfihangel Tre 'r Beirdd Church, on the north.

*Maen-eryr*,—On the east side of the road, one mile and a half north-east of Tregain Church.

*Maen-hir*,—In a field near Bryn golman, one mile south-west of Llanfihangel Tre 'r Beirdd Church.

*Maen-hir*,—In a field on the east of the road, half a

mile south-east of Llanfaethlu Church; a conspicuous object which can hardly escape the traveller's notice.

*Maen-hir*.—A few years ago a large maen-hir stood in a field close to Llechynfarwy Church. It was, however, thrown down by a stupid tenant, and broken up for the purpose of mending a wall.

*Maen y gored*.—On an eminence one mile and a quarter south-west of Llantrisant Church.

*Two Meini Hirion*.—In a field by the road-side at Plas Milo, two miles and a quarter south-south-west of Holyhead.

*Maen-hir*.—In a field by the road-side at Tyn y pwll, one mile east-south-east of Holyhead.

*Maen-hir*.—In a field near the road-side at Tref-Arthur, two miles and a half south-east of Holyhead.

*Meini Moelion*.—A group of numerous erect rounded stones, and a line or wall of others, at the south base of the precipice beneath the summit of Holyhead mountain. Various early weapons were discovered near this spot in 1830.

*Carreg lwyd*.—The name of a house close to Holyhead, which may have been derived from some erect stone or cromlech formerly to be found there.

*Cerrig Moelion*.—In a field by the road-side, one mile and a half south-west of Four-mile Bridge.

*Porth Jor*.—On the edge of the sandy common, two miles north-west of Llanfaelog Church.

*Maen-hir*.—On the west side of a rocky hill, near Bodwrdyn, two miles and a half south-west of Cerrig Ceinwen Church.

*Maen-hir*.—Near *Glan traeth*, on the west side of the Malldraeth Marsh, close by the Holyhead railroad, one mile south-east of Trefdraeth Church.

The names of two parishes, *Llechylched* and *Cerrig Ceinwen*, seem to indicate the former existence of notable erect stones in them.

#### IV.—CROMLECHAU.

*A Cromlech*.—Thrown down, and partly injured of late by blasting, with traces of a carnedd of stones sur-

rounding it, in a field adjoining a farm-house of the same name, half a mile west of Llanfechell Church.

*Cromlech*,—Thrown down, on the hill near a farm called Bryn-y-felin, half a mile south-east of Llanfair-mathafarn Church.

*A Cromlech*,—Of large dimensions, in the grounds of Llugwy, a quarter of a mile west of Llanallgo Church.

*Two large Cromlechs*,—At the south end of Llyn Llywean in the grounds of Presaddfed House. One has partially fallen down, under the other the cattle still shelter in bad weather. They have been described and engraved in the *Archæological Journal*.

*Cromlech*,—In a field on the north side of the great Irish road, one mile north-east of Ceirchiog Church.

*Two Cromlechs*,—Connected with each other by the remains of a stone passage, on a farm two miles south-east of Holyhead. They have been described in the *Archæological Journal*. Some remains of urns and bodies were found within the sepulchral chambers. They are in good preservation, and stand close to the line of the Holyhead railroad, from which they are easily visible.

*Cromlech*.—The doubtful remains of a cromlech are to be observed on an eminence in a rocky field, east of the road leading to Plas Milo, about two miles south-west from Holyhead.

*Cromlech*,—In a field near the sea-coast, one mile north-west of Rhoscolyn Church.

*Cromlech*,—In a field near the sandy common, one mile north-north-west of Llanfaelog Church.

*Two Cromlechs*, (one fallen down,)—In a field by the road-side, one mile north-north-east of Llanfaelog Church.

*Cromlech*,—On a projecting piece of land called *Pen y cnwc*, overhanging the sea, two miles south of Llanfaelog Church.

*Cromlech*,—On the side of a hill north of Bodwrdyn, two miles and a half south-west of Cerrig Ceinwen Church.

*Cromlech*,—At Henblas, half a mile south of the house, and two miles south of Cerrig Ceinwen Church. This is the most gigantic cromlech in Great Britain. It consists

of three stones, the uppermost of which has fallen off the other two to the westward. It was approached by an avenue of stones from the south-east, which, as we were informed on the spot, in 1846, by the man who did it, were buried by him, just as they stood, in order to disencumber the surface of the ground. The stones of the cromlech are so vast that it may almost be doubted whether they were ever raised by man; the uppermost stone being about 20 feet by 18 feet, and 10 feet thick; and the side ones being nearly double of it in cubical content.

#### V.—EARLY BUILDINGS AND CYTTIAU.

*Llan Lleiana.*—The nun's church or chapel; the remains of a small building, probably the retreat of an early female recluse, on the shore of a wild and most romantic bay or cove, between Cemmaes and Amlwch.

*Llys Caswallon.*—The site of an early building, one mile south-south-east of Llaneilian Church.

*Llangadoc and Capel.*—Sites of early religious buildings near the head of Traeth Dulas, two miles south of Llanwenllwyfo Church.

*Bettws Bwchwdw.*—Site of an early building on an eminence three quarters of a mile south of Parys mountain, towards the western end.

*Bryn Colman.*—Site of an early building half a mile west-south-west of Llanddyfnan Church.

*Bettws.*—The remains of a small building, on the west side of the road, about one mile and a half north-north-west of Llanbedr goch Church.

*Murian.*—On Bodafon mountain.

*Eglwys Edern.*—The site of an ancient chapel or religious building (the cell of Edern?) by the road-side, just to the south of the village of Bodedern.

*Cyttiau Gwyddelod.*—Numerous remains of circular habitations, from 10 to 20 feet diameter, on a low island in the æstuary, two miles north-west of Llanfair yn Neubwll Church, and one mile south-west of the Valley Station on the Holyhead railroad.

*Capel y Clochwydd.*—The traces of a small building a

quarter of a mile south-west of the summit of Holyhead mountain, at the foot of the eminence called *Garn*, and at the upper end of a most remarkable gully or cleft in the rocks descending to the sea.

*Site of Early building*.—Near the church of Aberffraw, to the south-west. This may perhaps indicate the position of part of the palace of the early Welsh princes.

*Fynwent Llanfeirian*.—Site of an ancient churchyard or burial-ground, one mile north of Bodorgan House.

*Early buildings*.—Circular and oblong, with traces of walls, roads and pavements, in the marshy ground near Plas bach, two miles south-west of Cerrig Ceinwen Church. These remains are very extensive, and indicate the site of a chieftain's residence, if not a town, in very remote periods. Below the turbarry much of the ground is laid or paved with flat stones. No name is attached to this place. It is approachable only in summer.

#### VI.—ANCIENT ROADS; SARNAU.

*Lôn-y-Bwbach*.—An ancient paved road, leading from Llanddyfnan Church to Plas Llanddyfnan. It is not known whether this road can be traced further, for the district all around is much cultivated. It has been supposed by some to be part of a Roman road leading from Beaumaris to Holyhead.

The early inscribed stones extant in Anglesey are not included in the above list, because they will form the subject of a separate work, and will be classified by themselves, among other similar remains in Wales.

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H. L. J.



### RUTHIN CHURCH AND HOSPITAL.

THE Collegiate Church of Ruthin, though inferior in most points to those which have formed the subjects of my late communications to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, has much to call attention in the way of singularity of construction, and possesses an additional interest, as exhibiting the type common in the small parish churches of the district, applied to a building of higher ecclesiastical rank and of considerable positive dimensions.

GENERAL CHARACTER.—The first appearance of Ruthin Church is very unpromising, so much so indeed that the visitor might be easily tempted to pass it by as wholly modern and worthless. Perhaps I should not say, the first appearance, because the tower, in a distant view, is a striking and well proportioned object, and it is only on coming near that it is perceived to have details of the most meagre Italian character. But the appearance of the church on a near approach from the town is exceedingly perplexing; not only is the tower seen to be of this poor character, but the whole south side of the church also; and it requires some familiarity with the points of the compass to discover whether the tower is at the east or at the west end. The fact is that it is at present at the east end; but the process which made it so would hardly suggest itself until after a visit to the interior.

This process is, in fact, no other than the ordinary one on which I have already enlarged in a multitude of instances, of pulling down the choir of a collegiate or monastic church, and leaving the nave standing. But in this case the shape of the church, and the reconstruction of so large a portion, hinders this change from making itself known so readily as it does at Usk or Llanminster. The church at present consists of two equal bodies, which I have mentioned as the common arrangement of the small churches of the Clwydian vale, and the tower appears to stand engaged at the east end of the northern one. The real explanation is that this



northern body is the original nave, though the southern one at present contains the altar, and that the tower was originally central, with a choir to the east of it, but without transepts.

ERECTION OF THE CHURCH.—When the key is once found, the principal phænomena of the building are tolerably easy to follow. The church was founded by Lord Grey, A.D. 1310–15, and designed to be at once collegiate and parochial. He gave endowments for seven priests, and it is clear that the fabric was commenced shortly after, and that the whole both of the church and the collegiate buildings were erected, gradually doubtless, but without any important intermission or change of design, during the course of the fourteenth century.

The choir being destroyed, the tower forms the extreme eastern portion of the northern body. Though the upper part has been rebuilt, the arches on which it rests happily remain unaltered. In these lies the great singularity of the church. There are not, and never could have been, any transepts, but still arches, almost like those of a lantern, are thrown across the north and south sides. These however are merely constructive or decorative, as it is clear that they never were open. This arrangement is exceedingly rare; I do not at this moment call to mind another instance, except the desecrated priory church of Woodspring, in Somersetshire. The existence of the side arches at once distinguishes it from the familiar arrangement of Iffley and Shirenewton, and the fact of their being blank distinguishes it equally from such churches as Magor and Hawarden, which have the four arches of a regular cruciform church, though nothing takes the form of transepts externally, the aisles being continued along the sides of the tower.

The lantern arches, as we may fairly call them, at Ruthin are very good specimens of early Decorated work, and must date not very long after the commencement of the collegiate foundation. They are not however quite uniform, the eastern and western pair, the main arches of the church, being somewhat larger and

more elaborate than the blank ones at the sides. The former, which have some rather singular mouldings, rise from clustered shafts with floriated capitals, while the northern and southern arches have mere chamfered edges, and rise discontinuously and segmentally from the wall, except the inner order, which is supported by corbels with octagonal abaci. Beneath these main arches are smaller segmental ones; that on the north side now is, and plainly always has been, an external doorway. That to the south was probably the same, but it is now blocked, and, if it opened at all, would now open into the south aisle. Between this and the main arch is a blocked aperture, looking like a window, but singularly small and rude for the period. Its appearance is rendered more perplexing by our finding, nearly opposite to it in the aisle, an effigy—that of Dean Goodman—placed in a round-headed niche with a Decorated label. The idea at once suggests itself that this is the blocked exterior of this aperture, but the position of the two does not strictly correspond, and I must be content to leave the point unsolved.

The existence of these doorways, and the fact that there is a piscina in the nave, immediately outside of the western arch, suggest some inquiries as to the ritual arrangements of the church. According to the common rule the choir would form the collegiate church, and the nave the parochial one; the area of the tower might form a portion of either, according to the arrangement employed. Now it is clear that this tower, with one, if not two external doorways, and with the entrance to the staircase-turret at its south-east corner, would never have been occupied by stalls, or have formed any portion of the choir. But, on the other hand, the position of the piscina shows that the parish altar was placed west of the western arch, so that neither could it have been strictly part of the nave. All this suggests the idea that the peculiar ground-plan of this church was adopted with a special view of isolating the parochial and the collegiate portions of the fabric, being, in fact, very nearly the plan of Wymondham designed from the beginning.

The choir then was placed wholly in the part east of the tower; and from the general ground-plan one may feel pretty sure that it had no aisles, and also that no appurtenance of the nave was designed to reach farther east than the western arch of the lantern. The nave or parochial church was next carried on to the west in a somewhat later and plainer form of the Decorated style. It was built according to the usual plan of the small churches of the vale, with the same two equal bodies as in St. Asaph parish church, at Whitechurch, Llanfwrog, and Llanfair-Dyffryn-Clwyd. It is of five bays; the pillars are something intermediate between the octagonal and the clustered form; the pier being composed of four (less than) semi-octagons meeting like the four semi-columns of the quatrefoil section. These unite under an octagonal capital, but are continued above it in the form of a stilt, from which the slightly segmental arches spring; but the form adopted, which adapts itself to the section of an arch of two chamfered orders, prevents the impost being more than barely discontinuous. Otherwise the stilt approximates to the unsightly forms employed at Dursley and in one of the churches at Hastings.

The rebuilding of the south side and west end precludes the existence of any original detail in any part of the exterior except the north side; and here the collegiate buildings are attached to the church. They join at right angles about the centre of the north side, so that there is room for one or two windows on each side. In the western portion is a plain external doorway now blocked, and a very good two-light window with Divergent tracery.

PERPENDICULAR CHANGES.—The same causes, which hinder us from knowing the exact appearance of the original structure, preclude also all certainty as to the exact amount of change effected during the later days of mediæval architecture. The roofs are Perpendicular; that over the nave is of a most enriched and elaborate character, loaded with devices of various kinds, which it would be well worth the while of any one, learned in that particular branch of our studies, to examine and illustrate

in detail. I however am most concerned with the fact that its construction does not follow any of the types usual in Wales; it is a specimen of the ordinary low-pitched roof with tie-beams. In this respect it does not connect itself with the strictly local architecture of the district, but rather with the great extraneous works at Wrexham, Gresford and Mold.

Besides these roofs, I do not think there is anything Perpendicular in the church, except a single not remarkable window, inserted on the north side to the east of the junction with the domestic work. But I cannot help fancying that it was at this time that the southern body was prolonged eastward at least to its present extent, and not improbably alongside of the choir also. Unluckily the Italian casing forbids us to decide dogmatically. The east end of this body, adjoining the original tower to the south, is now employed as the chancel, and it is by no means impossible but that this change may have taken place during mediæval times, in order to obtain more dignity and distinctness for the parochial place of worship. We have seen an exactly analogous change in the addition of the great southern body at Leominster.<sup>1</sup>

STATE OF THE BUILDING.—If any man wishes to renew declamations against pews and galleries—and there are parts of the world where such declamations may be altogether novel—Ruthin will afford him a grand field. Here, as in many parts of North Wales, the proprietors of the odious boxes which disfigure the church appear positively to glory in their shame. The lions, foxes, eagles, and other devices of the herald-painter give the poor old minster somewhat the air of Wombwell's Menagerie, and the ostentatious descriptions of various squires and baronets, who appear to possess a positive gift of ubiquity, make it discharge the additional function of a Burke or Debrett to the local dignitaries. All this is by no means peculiar to Ruthin; but a church of some architectural pretensions, and which still lays claim to

<sup>1</sup> See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, January, 1853.

something of the character of a collegiate establishment, may reasonably be expected to set its humbler neighbours the example of a "godly thorough reformation."

I found, while at Ruthin, that a mistaken, though laudable, movement was being set on foot to insert a stained glass east window, I presume in the southern body. Let me be allowed to express an earnest hope that anything of the kind may be postponed *sine die*. Stained glass in Ruthin Church would be a positive *ὑστερον πρότερον*, or, in plain English, a setting of the cart before the horse. St. Guthlac did not build his abbey at Croyland till he had first expelled the foul spirits; and in like manner the first thing to be done at Ruthin is to drive out the wild beasts, and remand the lions, foxes, and other specimens *feræ naturæ* to their appropriate lairs and coverts. Or if the bestial interest should be found too strong, the south side affords a goodly field for strictly architectural restoration. Five three-light windows of Flowing tracery, with an appropriate doorway, would be a better boon than all the stained glass in the world, and the money likely to be expended on the latter would go a good way towards effecting the other far more desirable object.

Again, that Ruthin Church has no proper east end is part of its history; it is owing to the destruction of the collegiate portion of the building. It is a calamity shared with Leominster, Usk, Waltham, Fotheringhay, Shrewsbury, and countless other churches, and is one of those evils which, as I hold, if they can't be cured, must be endured. Now the only cure I know of would be the rebuilding of the choir, which, considering that Ruthin still claims to be a collegiate church, and has a school and hospital attached to it, may perhaps seem a less visionary idea than in the other cases. But to get up an enriched east end at the present point appears to me a simple destruction of historical evidence. Far better undo the mere unmeaning barbarisms which a later age has inflicted on other portions of the building.

DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.—Ruthin Church, as I have already implied, has had the great good luck to retain a

considerable portion of the original domestic buildings of the college. They are still applied nearly to their original use, forming the residence of the Warden of the Elizabethan foundation of Ruthin, in which ecclesiastical, scholastic, and eleemosynary purposes are so curiously combined. The building, known as the cloisters, a designation not perfectly accurate, adjoins the church at right angles on the north side. It consists of a vaulted substructure, similar, on a smaller scale, to those found at Battle, Anglesey,<sup>2</sup> and other instances, with a range of buildings over it. Some continuation further to the south has been destroyed. The building has been very much injured for antiquarian purposes by being cut into rooms, and having some portions Italianized, and others, still worse, modern-Gothicized. The main design however can be readily made out.

The building is long and narrow; the lower stage consists of a range of five bays of vaulting running north and south. Its width being only one bay, there is no expanse of pillars such as we see in larger buildings of this sort. The mouldings of the ribs have been grievously tampered with in many places; indeed the only part where the ancient design is quite perfect is in that which forms the hall of the present house. The vault is of the common quadripartite form, with longitudinal and transverse ribs and subordinate arches. At the south end is a transverse passage with ribbed barrel vaulting; this led, by a round-headed doorway, into a further building now destroyed, and has also an external doorway of the same form towards the east. The east wall is modernized in imitation of the old work, but I think that another pointed doorway in the middle is genuine. Over the vaulted substructure is a range of pointed windows; I will not answer for the genuineness of all, but I found one to be unquestionably ancient, and I am inclined to

<sup>2</sup> Not the North Welsh island and county so called, but an homonymous abbey in Cambridgeshire, explained by Professor Willis during the Cambridge Meeting of the Archaeological Institute.

accept the whole range. But, whatever their tracery may have been, that has irretrievably perished.

It will be easily seen that this building is not accurately spoken of as a cloister. It is not an ambulatory or passage at all, and has no direct communication with the church. The building is placed between two doorways, but has no entrance of its own. Ruthin Hospital cannot have had any proper cloister. The same mistake is often made at Battle Abbey, where the vaulted substructure of the Abbot's house, forming some of the modern rooms, is commonly spoken of as the cloister, which really adjoined it to the east.

These collegiate remains at Ruthin are highly valuable as a good specimen of ecclesiastical-domestic architecture of a nearly ascertained date. Though some of the arches are round, the sections of the labels and strings sufficiently show the whole building to be of the fourteenth century, erected soon after the commencement of the foundation. It is but seldom that we find the whole extent of an ecclesiastical establishment, both church and domestic buildings, so very nearly of a piece.

The Association in general, and myself in particular, are much indebted to the present Warden of Ruthin for the facilities kindly given by him for the complete inspection of the domestic buildings.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

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## MONA MEDIÆVA.

## No. XV.

## PENMON PRIORY.

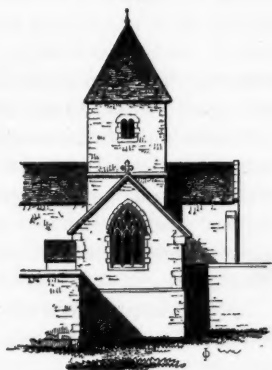
SINCE the history of this Religious House was written in 1849, and published in the Fourth Volume of the First Series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, the Church of this Priory, and part of its adjuncts, have undergone extensive repairs and alterations. The chancel having shown signs of much dilapidation, it was determined to rebuild it; and this led to a more comprehensive scheme of repairing the whole fabric.

With this object in view, a circular was issued in 1853 by the incumbent, the Rev. P. Constable Ellis, to the following effect:—

“The venerable edifice has now become so dilapidated as to be utterly unfit for the celebration of Divine Service within its walls, and the congregation has in consequence been removed to the parish school-room, which was licensed in the early part of 1852 for that purpose. Plans having been prepared by an experienced architect, and an estimate made of the expense, it has been resolved to attempt to raise the required sum (£750) with a view to its restoration. Though the sum is not large, yet the local resources are so limited as to necessitate an appeal to the friends of the Church unconnected with the locality by ties of property. This will be manifest when it is stated that the parish comprises but 1052 acres, of which considerably more than half are owned by Sir R. W. Bulkeley, Bart., M.P., who is a liberal contributor; less than 400 acres are divided between four proprietors, and eight small proprietors own about fifty acres between them; these last cannot be expected to give anything. The parishioners, who consist chiefly of small farmers and labourers, cannot render much assistance, and the smallness of the living (£90 per annum) precludes the possibility of a large contribution from the incumbent. Under these circumstances



MONA MEDIEVA.



East End, Penmon Priory Church.



South Side, Penmon Priory Church.

THE  
HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF  
NEW-YORK  
FROM  
THE  
FIRST  
SETTLEMENT  
TO  
THE  
PRESENT  
TIME  
BY  
JOHN  
BUTLER  
OF  
THE  
CITY OF  
NEW-YORK  
IN  
1704  
AND  
1705  
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JOHN  
BUTLER  
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CITY OF  
NEW-YORK  
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1705  
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JOHN  
BUTLER  
OF  
THE  
CITY OF  
NEW-YORK  
IN  
1704  
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THE  
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the only alternative, if this ancient fabric is to be made in any degree worthy of the sacred purposes to which it has been dedicated; and indeed, if prayers and praises are *again* to ascend to heaven from a spot hallowed by having been the resort of worshippers for upwards of twelve hundred years; is to appeal to friends of the Church, who may be disposed to help to raise from its present degraded condition one of the most interesting churches in the kingdom, and thereby to render possible the return to the House of God of those now banished from the sanctuary. It is hoped that many may be induced to contribute, if it be but a small sum, towards wiping away a reproach of which we cannot but feel the justice, while God's House is permitted to lie waste, namely, that we might at least repair the fabric which our fathers erected."

The result of this judicious appeal was the subscription of a sum of £340 from various sources, including £150 from Sir R. Williams Bulkeley, to whom the conventual property belongs, £95 from the Incorporated Society, £80 from the Bangor Diocesan Society, £30 from the Bishop of the diocese, £20 from the Trinity House, &c.; but there is still a deficiency of £200, for which the incumbent is responsible. This sum has been since swelled by various charitable contributions, and the work has now been nearly completed under the superintendence and from the designs of Messrs. Weightman and Hatfield, of Sheffield.

There was every reason to suppose that the original chancel or choir of the church was of the same date as the rest of the building, and that it had been replaced by one of the fifteenth century. It would perhaps have tended to the harmony of the whole architectural composition if the new chancel had been erected in the same style as the nave; but there were two reasons in favour of a contrary decision. *First*,—There it had not been ascertained how far the original choir had extended; and, *Secondly*,—As the existence of the choir of the fifteenth century constituted a positive fact in the history of the building, so the erection of a third chancel in a

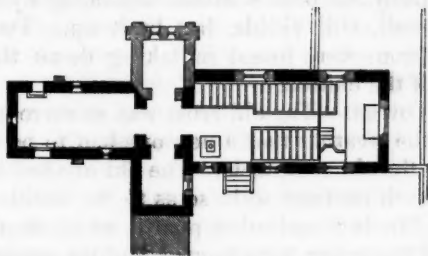
style later than that of the nave would prove another, and the most recent fact connected with its architectural existence. The gentlemen intrusted with the framing of the designs accordingly selected that style which prevailed in Anglesey during the earlier part of the fifteenth century rather than the later. This gave them the opportunity of inserting windows of much better character than those in the second chancel or choir; but in all the other parts of the building they have adhered carefully to the making as few restorations as possible; aiming rather at repair and consolidation than at any hazardous reconstruction. The north transept, however, which had fallen down within the memory of man, has been rebuilt to correspond with the southern one.

As the demolition of the walls of the second chancel proceeded, fragments were found of the ornamental portions of the first, proving it to have been of exactly the same date as the nave; and it also was then proved that the two buildings, the first and second, were coincident in size. At a later period of the work, the level of the floor of the first chancel was arrived at, some five or six feet at the east end below the floor of the second chancel; the original stone altar was found *in situ*, though much damaged, and an enamelled plate of Limoges work, of the thirteenth century, was discovered lying near it.

The walls enclosing the church-yard have been repaired and improved, but the conventual buildings have been allowed for the present to remain untouched. Part of them the farm-tenant still occupies; part, the refectory, is left in an unseemly state of filth and neglect. We hope however that the same spirit of good taste and proper feeling which has led to the reparation of the church will ere long effect something for the conventual buildings. That portion which adjoins the church might most properly be converted into a residence for the incumbent, (there being no glebe-house in the parish,) and the refectory, after being cleaned out and repaired in its cracks, might be left perhaps to stand as one of the most beautiful conventual fragments in the Principality.

We now place on record a detailed account of the alterations and repairs, as given by the incumbent of Penmon:—

"THE CHANCEL.—Three new windows, each of two lights, have been inserted in the north wall; two of two lights and one of a single light in the south wall, and a new east window. The greater part of the north wall was taken down as low as the window sills,—the position of the new windows being different from that of the old, it was necessary on this account, as well as because of the defective character of portions of the wall, to do so. Less of the south wall had to be taken down than of the north; but, for a distance of ten feet westward from its junction with the east gable, it had to be taken down to the ground level. This portion was wider than the wall thence onward to the tower, which narrowed abruptly about six inches. The east gable was rebuilt from about the spring of the window arch. The walls were found to have been very unequally built, having been well grouted in some parts, in others merely filled in with rubbish. They were also of unequal width, as shown on the ground-plan.



Ground-Plan, Penmon Priory Church.

"The pitch of the roof, which is entirely new, was determined by the rise of the old east gable, which was terminated by an old weather-beaten cross. An old stone altar of rubble work was at the same time discovered beneath the communion table floor, and near it an enamelled plate of copper. Against the tower were lines indicating the junction with it of a roof of sharper pitch, and covering a narrower building than the present. This part of the church will be entered by a flight of four

steps with a porch; the seats will be all open and free; the aisle laid with Yorkshire flags; the altar raised three steps, and the floor laid with Minton's tiles.

"SOUTH TRANSEPT.—The east wall had to be taken down to the foundation, and also part of the south gable. A new Norman window has been inserted in the east wall, and a new plinth, and the roof is to be finished with gable stones and a Norman cross. The arcades are untouched, and are to be cleaned and repaired. The old altar was found to have been constructed of three Norman shafts that had been once applied to some other purpose, sunk in the ground, and the projecting portions filled up with rubble work of a very rude character. Against the tower were observed buttresses running up to the same height as the transept walls, against which they were built, seeming to prove that the transepts had been built subsequently to the tower. There were marks on the tower indicating the junction with it of a roof anterior to the last, and of slightly higher pitch. An old man, formerly clerk, remembers this transept partially covered, with a loft, approached from the prior's house adjoining by a door in the gable wall, still visible, but built up. Two curious leather buttons were found in taking down the wall of this part of the church.

"THE TOWER.—The old cross was so corroded by the action of the weather that a new one had to be made and fitted into the old receptacle. The old one has been built into the south transept wall, so as to be visible from the outside. The ivy, and other plants, which flourished on the roof of the tower, were ejected, and the spaces between the stones filled with mortar; but the work is so rude, stones from the shore having been used without any dressing, that the appearance of the renovated roof is not so satisfactory as could have been wished. The weather moulding is new, and so also is the string course. A new window, in imitation of the old one, has been put in on the south side, on which the window opening had been built up on the outside, though the arch was perfect inside. On the west, too, a new window has been put in. The opening had been widened here, and a rough mullion

built, so as to admit of the hanging of two bells, one in each aperture, the receptacles for the axles of which were observed to be worn by the friction. The whole tower has been pointed, and the old windows left just as they were.

“NORTH TRANSEPT.—We came upon the walls of this part of the building, which had been left standing as high as the plinth, in clearing away the soil along the north side of the church. They were too poor to build upon, and so we took them down, and are rebuilding the north transept on the same foundation. We found the plinth higher than that of the south transept, and almost level with that of the nave, and we are restoring it on the same level as before. We intend to have one window looking east,—an exact copy of the old arcades; and two plain Norman windows in the north gable. The old clerk recollects this transept used as a sheep-fold!

“THE NAVE.—This is to have a new roof, but nothing is to be done to the doorways and windows. There will be new gable stones and a cross, and the floor will be laid with Yorkshire flags. The font will be removed from where it is, and placed between the two doors, where the old clerk remembers it, and the floor be raised to the same level as before. Soil was actually carried out of this part of the church in former days to deepen the churchyard! The plinth is being continued all round the outside. The ornamental fragments of the old Norman choir found during these repairs have been imbedded in the new walls, so as to be easily visible.

“In clearing away the old altar floor, we found underneath the east window of the church a very rudely splayed window opening, narrowing very much towards the outer face, but without any traces of it on the external wall. The sill is about level with the floor on which the communion table stood, and it had been loosely built up and plastered over. Underneath this window we came upon an old stone altar, with a clear way of about a foot and a half between it and the east wall. It is built of rubble work plastered over, and has been much mutilated, some one having been buried ages ago right athwart it, a breach

having been made in the altar for the reception of the coffin. The floor level, on the east side of it, was five feet, or thereabouts, below. There are steps from the west to the east side, which accounts for the difference of height on each side of the altar. There are also steps up to it from the original floor level, which, by excavating, we have discovered. It is evident that the church has at one time been filled in with soil to the depth of five or six feet, in which so many persons have been buried that it is a mass of bones. The stone-mason in charge of the works states that he has found rabbit holes within the church, which, if true, seems to indicate that this end of the church has been at one time in ruins.

“ PH. CONSTABLE ELLIS.

“ Beaumaris, January 4, 1854.”

It is stated above that an enamelled copper plate was found near the old altar, upon the floor of the first choir. This curious relic,—perhaps the only fragment remaining of the conventual treasury,—has been examined by Mr. Albert Way, and his account of it is as follows:—

“ The relique is a copper plate of the enamelled work of Limoges (*opus Lemovicense*), of the thirteenth century, of the process of art called *champ levè*, because the field was cleared out, and cavities formed to receive the enamel, which was fused into them.

“ The subject is a demi-figure of our Lord, having a red cruciform nimbus around the head, the right hand upraised in the gesture of the Benediction of the Latin Church; in the left hand is a book, typifying the Gospel. The colours have been very brilliant. This plate was attached either to the binding of a Textus, or book of the Gospels, or fixed by nails on a shrine, usually made of wood, and covered by such enamelled plates as this; or it may have been attached to a large processional cross, of wood, often found encrusted with such ornamental plates, the evangelistic symbols, and such subjects. Enamels of this kind have been brought to England in abundance of late years, but not many have been found which had been in use before the Reformation.

“ ALBERT WAY.”



MONA MEDIÆVA.



Enamelled Plate of Limoges work, thirteenth century.  
Penmon Priory Church, Anglesey.



## RUTHIN CASTLE RECORDS.

THE following document has been kindly communicated by F. R. West, Esq., M.P., President of the Association :—

## THE LORDSHIP OF RUTHIN.

ARTICLES touching the state of the country.

Apud Ruthin xvij<sup>o</sup> die Januarii anno Reginæ Dominae nostræ Elizabethæ xvi.

The tenants and freeholders of the Lo (Lordship) of Ruthin which are agreed to be Petitioners to the Countesse of Warwick, Ladie and owner of the said Lo (Lordship) dureinge the terme of her naturall liefe in forme followeing.

That it may please the said Countesse to be a suitor to the Queens most excellent ma<sup>tie</sup> on the behalf of the great multitude of the said tenants and inhabitants of the said Lo (Lordship) [extending to the number of 5000 or 6000 people of all ages] for the establishinge of the tenures of the said tenants in free soccage [under the accustomed rents paid heretofore unto her heyheness] by her Graces letters patent or Charters of and upon their severall tenancies, which they clayme and hould in fee by force of anie former estate by custom or otherwise in the nature of freehold, &c : (excepting oute of this composition all her majesties fermes and ferme lands) to be specified under their ancient measures and limits by survey and veredict.

The entries of their particular tenancies to be comprised in the said Charters according to the contents of the late Survey made of the ffreholdd lands of the said Lo (Lordship) in the time of the late Earl of Warwick and by further particular survey or veredict to be made of these severall takings.

And the said tenants for obteyninge of the premisses and for the extinguishing of their annuities after the decease of the said Countesse are contented to be at the severall charge of so many years purchase accordinge to the rate of the particularould rents onelie [as it may be with best cheape obteyned] of the which charge parte to be delivered to the Sollicitors to be defrayd in followinge the said suite.

And the residue of the said money to be leavied and paid to the use of the said Countesse in consideracion of such tytles of Wardshipps and other rightes as may happen to accrue unto her dureinge her estate in the said Lo (Lordship) and to answer suche a fyne to her ma<sup>tie</sup> by reason of the said suite as shall happen to be accepted.

For the payment of which money, so to be leavied and paid it

is agreed by the said tenants that the somme of the said ould rents for one year to be forthwith collected and annswered [for the present chardges of the said sollicitors to follow the said suite] and all the residue of the said money and collection to be particularly paid and annswered by the said tenants within a reasonable tyme after the obteyninge of the said suite by meanes of the said Countesse as y<sup>t</sup> may be concluded upon with the said Countesse.

The Sollicitors undermentioned are nowe appointed and authorized by the said tenants for the followinge of the said suite through the direction of the said countesse and have power and comission from the said tenants to agree and compound with the said countesse for the obteyninge of the premisses as far forth as the rate of the charge above mentioned doth extend to onlie.

The said sollicitors to make and deliver unto the said tenants true account and declaration of all the sommes of money which shall be by them received from the said tenants for the suite aforesaid, and howe much of the same shall be expended and employed for the compassing and obteyninge of the said suite and to be answerable unto the said tenants particularlie of all such sommes of the said money, as shall be and remayne in the hands of the said sollicitors, unbestowed therein.

Robert Salisbury.	Solicitor agreed upon by the Countesse
Edw. Thelwall.	„ Edward Thelwall Esquier.
Ed. Lloyd	Hugo Roberts
R. Turbridge	Ed. Goodman
John Thelwall	Richard ap John ap ....
John Price	Ga. Goodman
Humffrey Myddleton	Edmund Salisbury
Pyers Mules	Symond ap Thomas
Richard Williams	Edw <sup>d</sup> Wynn ap Richard
Richard Thelwall	Maurice Gethynne ap Wynne
John Mydleton	John Bithel.

In addition to the above names 134 others are added, but, with the exception of five or six, the signatures are merely attested marks. Most of these marks belong to persons who distinguish themselves by divers “aps,” the last but one attested mark being that of “Ithel ap Harry ap John ap David ap Madocke;” so that, with the exception of the English families, or those who imitated them, the “ap” was in full fashion in the lordship of Ruthin at the termination of Elizabeth’s reign. Instances occur where the surname appears to be united with the

“ap,” as in the cases of “Edward Wynne ap Richard,” and “Maurice Gethynne ap Wynne.”

On the back of the document is this note:—“9 May 95. These then lent to Mr. Henry Mostyn, and to be returned in a month’s time to Edward Thelwall of Wayniw,”—now probably Friniw.

E. L. B.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM WYNNE, THE HISTORIAN,  
TO BISHOP HUMPHREYS OF ST. ASAPH.

WE are indebted for the following communication to the Rev. Rowland Williams, M.A. It is interesting, as showing the value attached by Wynne to Powell’s book, and as indicating the existence of MSS. relating to Welsh history in depositories little known, probably, by personal examination, to the majority of Welsh antiquaries.

Oxön, Oct. y<sup>e</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 96.

My Lord.

I have at last sent you a specimen of y<sup>e</sup> History of Wales, w<sup>ch</sup> I humbly submit to your Lordship’s approbation. It is y<sup>e</sup> first, and consequently y<sup>e</sup> most difficult part of y<sup>e</sup> whole History, by reason y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> subject of those times is more dry and barren; and therefore I am apt to flatter myself y<sup>t</sup> if those few sheets can bear the test of your Lordship’s perusal, y<sup>e</sup> whole Book will merit y<sup>e</sup> like approbation. The language, I am apt to believe, will be excused by y<sup>e</sup> judicious, because it is not so fine and fluent as could be hoped; when they consider how brokenly y<sup>e</sup> Transactions of those times are handed down to us. Your Lordship may perhaps wonder why I should omitt some of Dr. Powell’s Notes in the lives of Cadwalader and Ivor; w<sup>ch</sup> I reserve for y<sup>e</sup> Preface, it being in my opinion more advisable, to discuss any matter of controversy there (where I intend to consider the British History in Generall) then to insert it in y<sup>e</sup> body of y<sup>e</sup> History. I have prefixed, as your Lordship will see, a brief account of y<sup>e</sup> British affairs before Cadwalader, y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Reader might have a short view of y<sup>e</sup> chain of y<sup>e</sup> History; and not, as it were, stumble upon Cadwalader, without knowing y<sup>e</sup> least syllable of y<sup>e</sup> preceding Kings. As for what Additions are made to y<sup>e</sup> former Edition, I shall not pretend y<sup>t</sup> they are many; Dr. Powell having so clearly gleaned y<sup>e</sup> English Historians y<sup>t</sup> there is nothing of moment to

be found in them relating to our Nation, but what he has published; But thus much I can assure your Lordship, y<sup>t</sup> I have omitted nothing of moment, of what is contained in the former Edition. M<sup>r</sup>. R. Vaughan's printed sheets, and his marginall notes, have afforded me a good many additions w<sup>ch</sup> are scattered up and down thro'ought the Book, and to all w<sup>ch</sup> I intend to prefix his name in the margine. As to his Chronological correction of D<sup>r</sup>. Powell, I would desire your Lordship's opinion, w<sup>ch</sup> I would more advisedly make use of. The Articles of Peace managed betwixt Archbishop Peckham and Prince Llewelyn ap Gruffyth, w<sup>ch</sup> are translated into English by D<sup>r</sup>. Powell, I have some thoughts to print in Latine in y<sup>e</sup> manner of an Appendix, they being no where to be found y<sup>t</sup> I know of, but among y<sup>e</sup> Records of Canterbury, and in All Souls College Library, out of w<sup>ch</sup> M. S. I have transcribed them. I have found also severall records relating to Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, and to his son, David ap Llewelyn, w<sup>ch</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Powell has not given us: and those I propose to translate and insert them in English in the body of the History, and to put them in y<sup>e</sup> originall Latine in y<sup>e</sup> Appendix, to w<sup>ch</sup> I will have reference. The Pedigree of Owen Tudor, w<sup>ch</sup> King Henry y<sup>e</sup> Seventh ordered to be drawn, is among the M. S. S. of M<sup>r</sup>. Dugdale, in y<sup>e</sup> Asmolean Museum; and I judge it not improper to insert in y<sup>e</sup> full extent of it, w<sup>ch</sup> D<sup>r</sup> Powell does but just mention. When I descend to Henry the eighth's time, I think it necessary to add S<sup>r</sup> Iohn Dodderidge his Treatise of y<sup>e</sup> Government of Wales, w<sup>ch</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> respect, is questionless y<sup>e</sup> most clear and ample account, y<sup>t</sup> has been given.

These are y<sup>e</sup> most materiall things, w<sup>ch</sup> I thought necessary to acquaint your Lordship with, and as farr as I can see, I want nothing to put my finishing hand to the Book (unless your Lordship will do me y<sup>e</sup> favour to communicate some of your own remarks) but a Catalogue of y<sup>e</sup> Lords Presidents of Wales from D<sup>r</sup> Powell's time to this, w<sup>ch</sup> I do not question but your Lordship can help me to. If your Lordship does approve of my design and performances, I hope you will grant me y<sup>e</sup> liberty to publis them under your Lordship's Patronage, w<sup>ch</sup> favour shall be always acknowledged by

your Lorship's most  
humble Servant  
WILL: WYNNE.

I desire to hear from your Lordship, as soon as you have perused these papers; y<sup>e</sup> rest are now in M<sup>r</sup> Lloyd of y<sup>e</sup> Museum's hands who has taken upon him y<sup>e</sup> trouble of overlooking them. My Transcriber has performed his task so very ill, y<sup>t</sup> I am afraid your Lordship can hardly read these papers.

## HISTORY OF RADNORSHIRE.

BY THE LATE REV. JONATHAN WILLIAMS, M.A.

## INTRODUCTORY NOTICE.

THIS valuable work was compiled by its learned author in the early portion of the present century; and, as we learn from the prospectus with which it is headed, was intended to be given to the world in his lifetime. The manuscript, after his decease, became the property of his daughter; and, through the kindness of that Lady and her Husband, John Jones, Esq., of Cefnfaes, near Rhayader, late High Sheriff of the county of Radnor, it has been entrusted to the Cambrian Archæological Association for publication.

In undertaking the delicate task of editing a posthumous manuscript, we have endeavoured to reconcile the reputation of the author, arising from his extensive researches, with the requirements of modern science. Had Mr. Williams lived till the middle of this century, he would most probably have been among the foremost of the archæologists and naturalists of Wales; he would have profited by the advantages of general science, and by the local discoveries made since that period, and various portions of his work would have been arranged in a different manner. We think, therefore, that we are acting as archæological disciples should do towards one of their masters, by omitting, or at least postponing, some inconsiderable portions of his work, which are now rendered superfluous by the greater amount of scientific and historical knowledge which we have inherited, or otherwise obtained. Thus a general History of Wales and Siluria; an Historical Account of the Lords Marchers; an Account of the Geography, the Geology, and the Agriculture of Radnorshire, may, we think, be either left unpublished, or deferred till the rest of the manuscript is printed; because we possess other more elaborate and more accurate works on the same subjects, written since

the time of Mr. Williams, and the authority of which we are confident—judging from the admirable spirit of candour and careful research pervading his pages—he would himself have hastened to admit. The portions, here alluded to, form but a small part of the whole, and the great body of the work is so valuable to the local antiquary, so interesting to the Association, and the archaeological world generally, that we congratulate all our members on the opportunity thus afforded of becoming acquainted with its contents.

If, as Editors, we appear to be too diffuse, we must plead for excuse our sense of the responsibility lying upon us to be as careful of our author's thoughts and labours as of our own. We shall omit nothing except what we have mentioned above, but shall print the MS. *verbatim*; and we shall trust to the antiquaries of Radnorshire, and to other members of the Association, for aid in supplying notes and observations, to illustrate, to amplify, and, if need be, to correct the text. We shall hope, indeed, as the work proceeds,—for we intend to go on printing it in consecutive numbers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*,—to receive numerous communications, whether of observation or of illustration, from gentlemen connected with that county; and we shall endeavour to embody all such additional matter in a running Commentary, or else in a Supplement.

The MS. is a large one, consisting of 659 closely written folio pages, the calligraphy distinct, the arrangement clear and methodical; and its publication in our pages will extend over a considerable interval of time.

The Association is under a great obligation to the owners of this document for the very kind and confidential manner in which it has been communicated.



*A General History of the County of Radnor.*

## PROSPECTUS.

It is proposed to publish a general History of the County of Radnor. To conduct an undertaking, of this extensive and multifarious nature, to a desired state of completion, much expense must be incurred, and great application exerted. A subscription, therefore, is solicited, as necessary to the support of the projected work, of which the following sketch, or prospectus, is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the public, and especially of the gentry and clergy of Radnorshire.

Besides adverting to those objects of inquiry, which constitute the subjects of every topographical work,—besides a personal application to original authorities existing in public libraries, and, where he may be permitted, in private collections also,—the author's researches will extend to an exact survey of every parish in the county. Throughout this progress, he will feel grateful to those respectable and intelligent persons, resident on the spot, who shall communicate to him the knowledge of interesting objects, memorable occurrences, the names and short biographical memoirs of eminent natives, the genealogies of families, the transmission of property, the sight of ancient coins and weapons, the account of curious manners and customs, and the perusal of authentic manuscripts and memorials. He trusts that the gentry of his native county will, on this occasion, evince a becoming spirit of liberality, and allow free access to those stores of original authorities which they may possess, without the least tincture of absurd jealousy, or mistaken apprehension, of thereby disclosing secrets, that may be attended with unpleasant consequences. The impartial administration of the laws of their country opposes a sufficient bar to any such fears. He likewise respectfully addresses himself to his brethren, the parochial clergy, whose local knowledge of their respective districts, as well as intimate acquaintance with their own parish registers, renders them peculiarly qualified to communicate valuable and useful information; particularly the antiquities of their churches, the pedigrees of the principal families, armorial blazonings, catalogues of incumbents, curious epitaphs and inscriptions, &c.,—such communications the author will always receive with gratitude.

The struggles which the ancient inhabitants of this district maintained for the preservation of its independence, in opposition to its several invaders, will be faithfully recorded; whilst the errors into which English antiquaries and historians have fallen,

respecting the primæval colonization of Britain, the genius of the Druidical system, the scientific attainments of its professors, and the campaigns of the celebrated *Caradoc*, or *Caractacus*, the renowned sovereign of the kingdom of *Siluria*, of which the territory, now called Radnorshire, once formed a considerable part, will be corrected and rectified.

An attempt will likewise be made to throw new light on the original designation and use of *Tommenau*, *Carnau*, and *Cromlechau*, with which this county abounds; its camps, also, and its castles, will be enumerated and described, and the different æras of their construction, as well as the names of their proprietors, ascertained.

The nature of the close and peculiar connexion, in which this county stands related to the sovereign of this United Kingdom, whereby it has been dignified with the appellation of the "Royal county of Radnor," will be developed and explained, and the patrimonial inheritances of the crown of Great Britain, which it contains, enumerated and described.

To a more complete description than what is to be found in any book of a similar nature of the vast power and authority of the Lords Marchers, and of the nature and extent of the jurisdiction of those dread magistrates, to whom the inhabitants of this district were long subject, will be joined an original account of the extent, privileges, and powers of the paramount manor or lordship of *Cantref Moeliennydd*. This dissertation will close with a description of the peculiar constitution of the court of great session, together with the boundaries, customs, privileges and liberties of the capital borough, and of its several contributories.

The state of the agriculture of the county, that principal and most respectable branch of human industry, will be regarded with peculiar attention; the number and efficacy of its medicinal waters will be minutely detailed and described; the seats of its gentry, together with the paintings with which they are severally adorned, will not fail to receive a due tribute of respect; and, under the cheering influence of encouragement, elegant engravings of those seats, and of the picturesque natural scenery with which they are surrounded, will embellish the work.

A new and correct map of the county, taken from actual survey, will be prefixed to the title-page. The entire text of Domesday, so far as it relates to any part of it, will be incorporated with the work. The late returns of population, and charitable donations, will be subjoined to the account of every parish. A catalogue of the *reguli*, or chieftains, of this district, of the lords president of the Marches, of the stewards of *Cantref Moeliennydd*, of the lords lieutenant of the county, members of

parliament, sheriffs, magistrates, &c., will be transmitted from the earliest periods down to the present times.

With respect to the limits of such an undertaking, it is impossible, on the outset of the plan, to speak with precision. Neither the number of engravings, nor the quantity of letter-press, are at present reducible to accurate calculation. Were the author to call into requisition the amplifying powers which some of his predecessors, in this walk of literature, have exercised, two volumes quarto, containing four or five hundred pages each, might easily start into existence. But he wishes it to be understood, that in the use of the materials committed to him, his great objects will be selection and compression; that the bulk of this work will never be purposely swelled by prolix and insignificant narrative; that none but subjects which derive an importance from their antiquity, their picturesque beauty, or their connexion with historical facts, will be treated of in detail; and that every care will be taken to avoid unnecessary expense. As a conjecture, rather than an assertion, it may be stated, that one volume quarto, of between six and seven hundred pages, will probably complete the work, which will be handsomely printed, on fine royal paper, and delivered to subscribers at £3. 3s., or, with proof impressions of the plates, at £3. 13s. 6d.

A list of the names of the subscribers will be prefixed to the work, and subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Longman, Hurst, and Co., London, and by all the booksellers in the county of Radnor, and in the adjoining counties.

The printing of the work will commence as soon as 300 copies, or as many as will cover the expenses, are subscribed for.<sup>1</sup>

July 16, 1818.

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#### DEDICATION.

*To the King's most excellent Majesty.*

SIRE,

Nothing could have so highly exalted your royal character and virtues in the estimation of Europe,—nothing could have so firmly enthroned your royal person and government in the hearts of your subjects, as the promptitude and zeal which your Majesty has upon all occasions displayed in aiding and promoting the cause of literature, and in encouraging and patronizing works of utility and information.

<sup>1</sup> No list of subscribers is appended to the MS.—ED. ARCH. CAMB.

Having at much labour and expense collected and digested valuable matter for composing a topographical history of my native county, viz., Radnor; and having at length brought my undertaking to a desired state of maturity, I feel anxious that the appearance of my book before the eye of the public, should be, in one respect at least, commensurate with the dignified nature of its subject, and possess that respectability which the description of a county long distinguished by the honourable appellation "Royal," containing parcel of the ancient patrimony of your crown, and connected with your Majesty in a very peculiar manner, so justly deserves.

The attainment of this object of my hopes and of my ambition, depends upon your Majesty's gracious favour and condescension. The prefixing of your royal name to the list of subscribers to the history of a "royal" county, would be not only an appropriate ornament and decoration, but also confer upon the work itself that importance and dignity which would be its best recommendation and surest protection. I therefore humbly petition your Majesty, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take my request into your royal consideration, and to allow me the permission to make this particular use of your Majesty's royal name upon this occasion; an honour which will be as gratefully remembered, as it is now earnestly desired, by,

Sire,

Your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subject,  
JONATHAN WILLIAMS.

Leominster.

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#### PREFACE.

In the first contemplation of this work, the author was not unaware of the many and great difficulties which he should have to encounter. The attempt is entirely new; no regular account of any one part of it having ever before been submitted to the public. Besides, Radnorshire, on a general and transient view, appears little calculated, either to afford encouragement to the arduous prosecution, or to furnish materials for the successful completion, of an undertaking of this extensive and multifarious nature. Diminutive in size and population, inferior in the arts of industry and cultivation, devoid of busy towns, flourishing manufactures, and magnificent

structures; of an aspect if not immediately repulsive and forbidding, yet generally sterile and uninviting; and involved in great penury of information; it seems to possess few attractions to interest the antiquary and historian, to kindle the flame of curiosity, and to repay the labour of research. This opinion, however, was found, on further consideration, to admit, like all other generalities, of considerable modifications. For a district which formed a part of the ancient and renowned kingdom of *Siluria*,—the seat of Druidical rites,—the site of Roman garrisons and encampments,—the scene of much hazardous conflict for national liberty and independence, in opposition to the lawless and insatiable ambition of Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans respectively,—and which abounds in Silurian vestiges, religious and military,—must necessarily contain and embrace materials, that only want to be developed, in order to be known; and to be known, in order to be felt interesting. To the celebrity which it possessed in ancient times, may be added the just claims to public notice and distinction, founded on the consideration of its present state and circumstances. For seldom can we behold a more diversified and undulating line of surface; such an assemblage of picturesque, if not magnificent scenery; so much sinuosity of valley, and verdure of mountain; such a variety of meandering and fertilizing streams, and so many medicinal springs of approved efficacy and virtue. These, together with the rapidity of its agricultural improvements, the simplicity of manners that still adheres to many of its inhabitants, as well as its close connexion with the imperial crown of this United Kingdom,—the peculiar constitution of its supreme court of judicature,—the incorporation of its capital borough,—and the customs and privileges of the several contributories,—supply a fund of information, not only gratifying to the man of research and curiosity, but also subservient to historical purposes.

Such is the general outline of the following work. The materials of which it is composed have been derived from

various sources,—from public libraries and from private collections,—from the usual printed authorities, and the obliging communications of the gentlemen and clergy of the county—particularly the manuscript collections of Percival Lewis, Esq., of Downton Hall, near New Radnor, embracing a valuable mass of original information relative to the most essential parts of the subject, which that gentleman contributed with a politeness and liberality peculiarly flattering. Considerable aid has been received from consulting the *History of Brecknockshire*, published by the late Mr. Theophilus Jones, a work which reflects the greatest credit on the perseverance and abilities of the author. To these and other like authorities, references will be made in the course of the work, either in the subjoined notes, or in the appendix. The topographical division required and obtained the extension of the author's researches to an exact survey of every parish in the county; and, in all instances, wherein it was necessary to collect the particulars on the spot, adequate pains have been taken to give a complete and accurate detail. The state of the agriculture of the county has been drawn up partly from a publication of Mr. W. Davies, and partly from oral information. In recording the skill and ingenuity with which the Silurian generals selected their encampments, the author has profited by the perusal of manuscripts left by the late General Harvey, who, for his health, resided some time at Llandrindod, and amused himself with examining the military positions of the neighbourhood. In short, there are few sources from which endeavours have not been used to glean such hints as bear upon the subject. The numerous contributors are requested to accept this general acknowledgment of their assistances in the composition; whilst it is humbly hoped the candid critic will exercise his accustomed lenity towards the unavoidable imperfection of a work undertaken under considerable disadvantages, and embracing and involving subjects of great variety and importance.

## CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHICAL STATE AND CIRCUMSTANCES, VIZ., SITUATION,  
BOUNDARIES, EXTENT, NAME AND ETYMOLOGY.

*Section 1.—Situation, Boundaries and Extent.*

RADNORSHIRE is an inland county, situated in that part of Great Britain called South Wales, and in the dioceses of St. David's and Hereford, and in the province of Canterbury; and lying between  $51^{\circ} 57'$  and  $52^{\circ} 22'$  north latitude, and between  $2^{\circ} 46'$  and  $3^{\circ} 3'$  longitude west of London.

It is bounded by the county of Salop on the north-east, of Hereford on the south-east, of Brecknock on the south and south-west, of Caerdigan on the north-west, and by Montgomeryshire on the north.

The boundary line between the counties of Radnor and Hereford commences at a spot on the left side of the river Wye, opposite to the town of Hay, in Brecknockshire, keeping the course of that river to a place called Rhyd-spence, where it takes a western direction by Cwmyrefor and Caechiggin to Pant and Cwmyreithin, and northwards to Little Hill, where it turns abruptly to the east as far as Wern; it there crosses the Kington road, and takes an eastern direction for a mile; it then descends southwardly to the old mill, then by Pentiley, Gwernybach, and Pentre-yr-drain, in a northern direction to Huntington Hill, where it again turns eastwardly between Lanybala and Yat, and New Shop to Pentwyr Castle, by Huntington Park to Rabbar, across Gladestry brook and the road to Kington, leaving Lanyfelyn Hill on the left. It ascends by Great Rabbar, Hargest Hill to Cwmgwillim, thence by Bwlch, between Janter Hill and Whetstone to Rowbach, and crosses the Radnor road at Stanner Rocks, which it skirts to the right, and at Lower Harpton crosses Offa's Dyke and the river Somergill; it then passes between Knyll and Burfâ Bank, which it skirts, passing on to the north through Radnor Wood; and, penetrating through the middle of Radnor Wood, it then turns east-



wardly through Cwmrosser Green to a place called Folly; it then descends a little way to the south, by Corton and Wignall's Mill, along the line of the Somergill to Cwm and Broad Heath, where it takes the course of the Lug on its left side to the town of Presteigne, where it crosses that river, and ascends by Boultribrook Mill to Stocking, Cooke's House, Old Warren, by Carter's Lane, where it turns to a place called the Cefn, passing by Hill-house, Oak-hill, Black Venn, in a straight line to Black Venn; and, leaving Brampton-Brian to the right, it turns to Hearts-ease, where it crosses the turnpike road to Knighton, and so by the turnpike gate it passes on to the river Teame, the line of which it keeps to the town of Knighton, where it crosses the river, and insulates a small tract of land forming the eastern boundary of that borough.

The said river Teame constitutes the boundary line which divides the county of Radnor from Shropshire to a place called Hendrè, where a stream named Ruthyn Rhiwgantyn separates it from Montgomeryshire. The boundary line then takes a direction to the west to a place called Rhiwdan Llwynglas, leaving Gwain-gellufelyn considerably to the right; thence passing on to a place named Ambo-benwyn, *alias* Crugain Terfyn, dividing the parishes of Llanbadarnfynydd and Llandinam, near to the beacon called Garn-Vaonce; it then proceeds to a spring called Nant-y-trefnant, and Esthop, and to the head of the spring leading to the brook Dulâs, then to a huge stone upon the mountains, on which Gwynne, the son of Llewelyn, was slain, dividing the parishes of Llangurig and St. Harmon, where a house or building formerly stood; then crossing the mountains to Cefn Eliwd, where it takes a southern direction to Cefn-Cennarth, where it turns to the west and crosses the river Wye at a place called Safarn-y-coed. It then ascends to the head of a small brook named Nant-y-darnel, in a northerly direction; afterwards, taking a small circuit, it arrives at the head spring of the river Talog, which separates the counties of Radnor and Caerdigan. It crosses this river at Tu-y-rhôs, and then descends south-



wardly to the head of a small stream called Clarwen, and follows the course of the said river, which forms the boundary line between the said two counties, until it discharges itself into the river Elan.

The boundary line between the counties of Radnor and Brecknock is the said river Elan, until it comes to a place called Glyn, about a mile to the south of the town of Rhayader, where it forms a junction with the Wye. From the point of this junction the separation of the two counties is continued by the river Wye, till it arrives at Glasbury Bridge, where the boundary line crosses the Wye into Brecknockshire, at a place called Ffordd-fawr, and passes to Llwynbach, about half a mile distant from that river, towards the south; it then turns both westwardly and eastwardly, and takes a circuit around Glasbury church-yard to the left; thence it crosses the turnpike road to the town of Brecon, and passes through the Sconces into the river Wye, which it recrosses, and follows the line of its course to the spot opposite to the town or bridge of Hay, where it commenced.

A small part of Herefordshire, called Lytton-hill, in the parish of Caescob, near the town of Presteigne, is insulated by the county of Radnor.

The extent of Radnorshire from the junction of the rivers Hendwell and Lug on the east, to the opposite border Tu-y-rhôs on the west, is about 29 miles in length; and from Rhiwthyn Rhiwgantyn brook on the north, to Rhyd Helyg, or Sally Ford, on the south, is about 26 miles in breadth. Various, however, and differing from each other, are the estimated contents of its area. One gentleman lays it down so low as 385 square miles; another raises it to 447 ditto; a third to 455, and a fourth to 510 ditto. Perhaps a middle statement between the two greatest extremes approximates nearest to the truth. Its circumference, according to some calculations, exceeds 90 miles, encompassing a territory of 310,000 acres.

*(To be continued.)*

## Obituary.

The hand of Death has fallen heavily on the Association since the Ruthin Meeting, and has deprived it of three of its earliest friends and supporters.

THE REV. ROWLAND WILLIAMS, M.A., rector of Ysceifiog, and canon of St. Asaph, has died at the advanced age of seventy-five. This gentleman was one of the earliest promoters, and always an active member, of the Cambrian Archæological Association. Few had a more extensive knowledge of Welsh antiquities and traditions, and it is to be hoped that his Archæological Researches will not be lost to the world. Among his literary works may be mentioned numerous contributions to the *Gwylledydd*, of which he was at one time the mainstay, and some smaller ones to the *Cambro-Briton*, with a *Life of Peter Roberts*, the antiquarian, reprinted in the *Cambrian Plutarch*, and a *Memoir of Bishop Griffith*. He had also the honour of being selected as one of the four clergymen who, about the year 1840, were employed, under episcopal sanction, in revising the Welsh translation of the Prayer Book.

THE REV. WILLIAM JENKIN REES, M.A., rector of Cascob, and prebendary of St. David's, has been summoned to another and a better world, at the advanced age of eighty-three. It would be superfluous in us to remind members of the antiquarian and literary labours of our lamented friend. No one ever worked with us more cordially, nor entered more fully into the spirit of our pursuits. There is scarcely any Welsh periodical of honourable distinction that has not been enriched by the contributions of Mr. Rees; and his editions of the *Liber Landavensis*, of *Lewys Dwnn*, of the *Iolo MSS.*, and of the *Lives of the Saints*, added to his numerous archæological papers of all kinds, testify to the active industry of a long antiquarian life. In spirit, Mr. Rees was one of the youngest members of our Association; his interest in our proceedings, his unabated willingness to aid in all our doings, was manifested in his correspondence, only a short time previous to his decease. We trust that his Papers will be collected, examined, and edited, with the care they deserve.

THE REV. HENRY PARRY, M.A., vicar of Llanasa, and canon of St. Asaph, has left us at a very great age,—we believe greater than that of either of his friends noticed above. Mr. Parry was one of the most ardent and best informed antiquaries of Wales. His stores of traditional knowledge were very extensive; and, though the infirmities of advancing years had long prevented him from assisting this Association by personal researches, his goodwill and his sympathies were warmly manifested in its behalf. In his case, too, we must express the hope that his Literary and Antiquarian Remains, will be collected and published.

## Correspondence.

## "BRITANNIC RESEARCHES."—CORRECTIONS.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—I observe in p. 94 of Mr. Beale Poste's *Britannic Researches*, the following passage:—

" . . . . The Watling-Street from Caer Segont in Wales, to Dover, Lynne and Richborough in Kent; to this a north-western branch is frequently given, extending from Aber south of Chester, to Catterick in Yorkshire, and thence into Scotland," &c.

I presume that Mr. Beale Poste, in a work which professes to contain "new facts and rectifications of ancient British History," has not made this statement without some authority. If so, Welsh antiquaries, and more especially those who are engaged in the researches necessary for the ultimate compilation of the *Cambria Romana*, will be glad to hear from him how he has managed to trace the Watling Street from DEVA to SEGONTIVM. This is the very point upon which so much doubt exists; whereas, if Mr. Beale Poste can prove that this Watling Street extended *eo nomine* from the first-named station to the latter, he will render immense service to the cause which is so strenuously advocated in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. In fact his tracing of the line, or even his suggestions as to its course, will be of value, on account either of his "facts" being supposed *new*, or his "rectifications" *accurate*.

Again, he mentions "Aber south of Chester;" now I must say that if Mr. Beale Poste will be kind enough to point out this place on any map, he will effect a revolution in the ideas commonly entertained concerning Welsh geography and Roman roads in North Wales. It cannot but be inferred from the context that this branch of the Watling Street which he starts from "Aber" is to be understood as *not* going through Chester; at least so it seems to me. But in any case, I am sure that, if this line and this "Aber" can be indicated by Mr. Beale Poste, it will greatly modify the labours of the gentlemen now carrying on their inquiries concerning the condition of *Britannia Secunda*.

A philological conjecture, hazarded by the same author at p. 136, is, I must say, peculiarly infelicitous. Speaking of Arthur's battle in the wood of Celyddon, he quotes the expression of Nennius, who says that the name given to this *battle* by the Britons is "Cat coit Celidon." Thereupon Mr. Beale Poste gives the following explanation in a note:—

"That is, the 'Cat-wood Calyddon:' 'Cath' in Cornish being a cat. Probably receiving its name from the mountain cats abounding in this district in former times. The marten is still found there."

If I am not mistaken, the meaning of the original expression is *Cad Coed Celyddon*, or "the Battle of the wood of Celyddon."—I remain, &c.,

BRITANNO-ROMANUS.

## ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—I would venture to suggest to the members of our Association, through the medium of the Journal, that a regular and constant interchange of intelligence and communications should be established between us as a body, and other antiquarian societies in northern and western Europe. I allude to such societies as the following, viz.:—

The Society of Antiquaries of London;  
 The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland;  
 The Royal Irish Society;  
 The Société des Antiquaires de la France;  
 The Société des Antiquaires de la Normandie;  
 The Association Brétonne;  
 The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen;  
 The Royal Dutch Antiquarian Society;  
 The Société des Antiquaires Belges; &c. &c.

It is certain that all these learned bodies have many points common to themselves and to us, occurring to their notice from time to time; and it is most important for the promotion of scientific archæology that these points should be inter-communicated and discussed. Extracts from the publications of these societies would, I am sure, be highly esteemed by our Association; and I cannot but think that our researches would not be considered valueless if communicated to our distant brethren. It seems to me that part of the funds of our Association would be well spent in presenting copies of our Journal, regularly, to each of the above-named societies, as well as to some other similar bodies; and, from what I know of the kind and courteous disposition of many among their members, I do not think that they would be slow in making us some kind of acknowledgment and return.

I observe in our list of officers the title of *Secretary for Foreign Correspondence*, and I would suggest that this gentleman should undertake the task of entering into communication with these societies, for the purpose indicated above.—I remain, &c.,

A MEMBER OF THE CAMBRIAN ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.  
 January 20, 1855.

Our correspondent is thanked for the hint. It shall be laid before the Association.—THE EDITOR.

## CELTIC NAMES OF PLACES IN ENGLAND.

*To the Editor of the Archæologia Cambrensis.*

SIR,—It would constitute an useful and agreeable task for some of your antiquarian friends, if they would try to form a complete list of all names of places (in any of the forty-one counties, besides the thirteen of Wales and Monmouth), which are either Celtic in themselves, or which retain Celtic syllables. The names of all natural features of

England (Lloegr), such as mountains, rivers, &c., offer an ample field of research; the March-counties are rich in Welsh names of villages; and many other names of places, such as Watlingborough, Henbury, &c., may possibly be traced to Celtic times. An interesting chapter of national historical geography may be added to our ordinary stock of knowledge by the labours of a few antiquaries, devoted with care and intelligence to this object.—I remain, &c.,

PHILO-CAMBER.

### Archæological Notes and Queries.

**Q. 1.**—When did the statement concerning the birth of Edward II. in Caernarvon Castle, first originate? I have observed the birth of the Prince, at Caernarvon, mentioned in some of the extracts from monastic chroniclers quoted in Leland's *Collectanea*, but I am unable to trace this portion of the fable any further. In my opinion the first person that gave it currency, so as to make it an article of popular tradition, was Stowe. It is possible that the prince was actually born in the old city of Caernarvon, which then stood where the vicarage and Hen Walliau now are; but were it not for the epithet, "Edward of Caernarvon," being used in books of English History, it would be more probable that he should have been born at Rhuddlan.

The same query may be made concerning the myth of the presentation of the infant Prince to the Welsh Chiefs.

Popular belief in tradition is so firmly grounded that it is always difficult to upset it. Nevertheless it has been done in this instance by the Cambrian Archæological Association most triumphantly; and it now only remains to try and find out whence the mythic tale arose.

X. Y. Z.

**Q. 2.**—Had the poet Gray any authority for putting a bard on "high on a rock o'er Conway's foaming flood"? Unless the bard stood under Bennarth there is no spot all along the Conway, from its mouth to its confluence with the Lledr, where anybody could "plunge to endless night" from the top of any rocky prominence washed by the water. Poetic licence is understood and allowed for; but the query remains,—had Gray any hint from some older poet to lead him to this romantic fiction?

X. Y. Z.

**Q. 3.**—In the Roll of Expenses for the building of Llewelyn's Hall, in Conway Castle, given by Mr. Hartshorne, (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, New Series, No. XVII. p. 5.) I observe mention of "lime made and bought at Aber." *Query*,—Was this Aberdulas or Abergele? These seem to be the only two places, having that prefix, within reasonable distance of Conway, where lime could, or can, be procured.

And where was the place called *Tavernes*, the spot where cinders were made, if I interpret "*cindularum*" aright?

B.

Q. 4.—Where was *Penchester* ("Johanni de Pencestr'") mentioned at p. 11 of the above Roll? B.

Q. 5.—Can Mr. Hartshorne, or any other member of the Association, oblige me with an approximate value in coin, of the present day, of the total cost of Llewelyn's Hall from the above Roll? B.

Q. 6.—It is stated that, within the memory of man, penance in a white sheet at the church door was performed for bastardy in some of the mountain villages of Merioneth. Can any correspondent produce authentic instances of such a laudable custom, so as to fix the latest date at which it was maintained in any part of Wales? D. D.

Q. 7.—What is the exact date of the first edition of Bishop Morgan's Welsh translation of the Bible? H. L. J.

Q. 8.—Can any member of the Association furnish a complete list of all the lords-lieutenant of Radnorshire? H. L. J.

Q. 9.—Much controversy has been raised about the *Sarn Badrig*; can anybody, who has actually landed upon it (which may be done in fine weather at low spring tides), favour the Association with an account of what he observed? A.

Q. 10.—It is said that a line may be drawn through Pembroke-shire, cutting off the Welsh-speaking district from the English. Will somebody favour the Editor with a tracing of this line on a map? H. L. J.

Q. 11.—I fancy remembering a *very tall* Maen-hir, perhaps fifteen feet high, standing in a field on the seaward side of the road from Fishguard to Newport, about two and a half miles from the former place; but last summer I could only find a smaller one, which I also remembered near the same spot, where it still stands. I should be much obliged for any confirmation or contradiction of my fancy as to the first-named stone. H. L. J.

Q. 12.—When were regiments of militia first called out, and when first embodied, in any of the Welsh counties? MILES.

Q. 13.—HAFODTAU.—A correspondent, who has observed that many ancient family mansions in South Wales have Hafodtau, or summer residences, on the hills belonging to them, wishes to know whether the same circumstance is observable in North Wales. He wishes to form a complete list of all known instances.—We believe the custom to have been general throughout North and South Wales, and we shall be glad if correspondents will favour us with all the instances they may have observed.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

**RUTHIN CHURCH.**—We understand that the design for the new east window in this church has been given by R. Kyrke Penson, Esq. The same gentleman is also making drawings for the complete re-seating and restoration of the church; and we confidently hope that, when such excellent productions as are sure to come from his *studio* meet the eye of the inhabitants of Ruthin, they will see how advisable it would be to come forward handsomely at once and make this church—what it ought to become—one of the best ecclesiastical edifices in the Vale of Clwyd. We do not suppose that the cost would be great, but we are quite certain that the amount of accommodation and comfort gained would be considerable. If any subscription is opened for this purpose, we shall be happy, as in the case of other good works of this kind, to lend our pages towards its promotion.

**RESTORATION OF LLANDUDNO CHURCH, ON GREAT ORME'S HEAD.**—The ancient Church of Llandudno, an interesting relic of the fifteenth century, has for some years been lying in a greatly dilapidated condition. It is situated on the higher portion of Great Orme's Head, exposed to the violence of all the storms from the ocean, and is now nearly stripped of its roof, being entirely unfit for Divine worship. The sum of £100 will suffice for putting it into a state sufficient for the requirements of a mortuary and occasional chapel; and it is hoped that, amongst those who have visited and become acquainted with this remarkable spot, subscriptions to this amount may be raised. Donations for this purpose will be thankfully received by any of the following gentlemen:—Rev. Edward T. Evans, perpetual curate of Llandudno; J. Williams, Esq., Bodafon, Llandudno; Rev. H. Longueville Jones, H.M. Inspector of Schools, Privy Council Office.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED.

The Bishop of St. Asaph .....	£2	0	0
T. Love D. Jones Parry, Esq., Madryn Park ..	1	0	0
Rev. John Parker, Llanyblodwel .....	1	0	0
Rev. Robert Williams, Rhydycroesau .....	1	0	0
R. Kyrke Penson, Esq., Oswestry .....	1	0	0
Rev. H. Longueville Jones .....	1	0	0

**ABERDARON CHURCH, CAERNARVONSHIRE.**—It is with great pleasure that we are at length able to announce the intended restoration of this ancient edifice. Our readers will remember that the subject was brought forward at the Caernarvon Meeting of our Association, and caused considerable discussion. Since then the idea, originally started by the simple inhabitants of Aberdaron, has been gradually gaining ground with the public; and now the good seed, sown long ago, has brought forth fruit. A public meeting has been held at Pwllheli, and a liberal subscription raised. The vicar of Aberdaron will receive contributions. We *could* give a hint as to what to do



with the new church there; but we do not like to be malicious, nor again to evoke the genius of the storm, as we did at Caernarvon.

**DENBIGH CASTLE.**—Arrangements having been made with the Board of Woods and Forests for leasing Denbigh Castle to the inhabitants of that town, with a view to use the interior of the castle for public walks, and for preventing any further dilapidations; it has been determined to open a subscription for carrying the above purposes into effect. The consolidation of the Great Gateway of the castle, now in danger of total destruction, will be immediately attended to, and the other repairs and improvements will proceed as quickly as the funds will allow. Subscriptions will be received by the Mayor and Town Clerk of Denbigh, and the Steward of the Crown Manor.

**EARLY INSCRIBED STONE IN CAERMARTHENSHIRE.**—(See vol. V. Second Series, p. 303.)—The Llech Eidon inscription, here mentioned, is given correctly in Gough's *Camden*, vol. ii. p. 508. The letters are **EIUDon**. Our late friend was not very strong in his reading of the Welsh stones; (*e. g.* on one occasion we remember him turning one of them upside down and making it out to be Hebrew). His representation, therefore, of this inscription, on p. 303, is quite incorrect, and might be more easily read as **EINION** (a name which does occur at Llantwit) than as **EIUDON**. The stone is beautifully ornamented, and I made careful rubbings and drawings of it some years since.—J. O. W.

**COLLECTANEA ANTIQUA; ETCHINGS AND NOTICES OF ANCIENT REMAINS, &c.** BY C. ROACH SMITH.—Vols. I. and II. of this work, each containing about sixty etchings and many woodcuts, are both out of print, and when they occur for sale produce prices far exceeding the cost to the subscribers. It is not the intention of the author to issue a second edition; but he engages to furnish copies as early as possible to such of the subscribers to vol. III. as may require them, at the original prices, viz., vol. I. 24s.; vol. II. 31s. 6d.; the price of vol. III. is 24s. Part II. of the third volume is now in the press. It will include, among other matters,—1. An account of the discovery of a Roman sarcophagus and leaden coffin, in the Minories, in May, 1853, illustrated with two plates, by Mr. F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. 2. Bronze trumpet of the fifteenth century, found at Romney, Kent, with a plate, by Mr. J. G. Waller. 3. An account of a personal visit to remarkable antiquities in France, including the Roman theatre, sculptures, and the bronze figure of Apollo (eight feet in height), found at Lillebonne; the Roman castrum at Jublains; Roman and Norman sculptures at Evreux, &c., illustrated by numerous engravings and woodcuts, by Messrs. Fairholt, Waller, Brooke and Pretty. 4. Excursion in 1853 along the Roman Wall, with etchings and woodcuts. Recent and unpublished discoveries at Lincoln, Colchester, and various other places in England and on the Continent, copiously illustrated, will be included in the present volume. Part I. contains a full account of the Anglo-Saxon remains discovered at Ozingell,



Thanet; some remarkable Roman architectural remains found at Wroxeter; Roman sepulchral deposit found near Dorchester, and Irish antiquities of the Saxon period, illustrated with twelve engravings (two coloured) and eight woodcuts. Subscriptions are to be paid in advance to the author, 5, Liverpool Street, City Road, London.

GLEANINGS AMONG THE CASTLES AND CONVENTS OF NORFOLK,—Containing notices of many of the most important remains of antiquity in the county,—are about to be published by Mr. H. Harrod, Secretary of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. Among the castles to be noticed are Norwich, Rising, Castleacre and Buckenham. Norwich Cathedral Priory, Walsingham, Castleacre, Bingham, Thetford, Yarmouth, and other conventual remains, will also be included in this collection. The book will be published by subscription, at 15s. and 21s.

### ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.—As the days of publication for the Journal of the Cambrian Archæological Association are January 1st, April 1st, July 1st, and October 1st; and as it is of the utmost importance, for securing the punctual publication of the Journal, that all the operations of printing and engraving should be completely finished by the commencement of the third month in each quarter, viz.,—in the earliest days of March, June, September, and December, it is necessary that articles, intended for insertion, should be in the Editor's hands not later than February 1st, May 1st, August 1st, and November 1st, in each quarter. Gentlemen must not be disappointed, if articles sent in after these dates are postponed till the succeeding quarter. In all cases the original MSS. will be forwarded along with the proofs to contributors; and it is earnestly requested of gentlemen that they will return their corrected proofs, *to the Editor, in all cases, within one week* from the date of their receipt, retaining, of course, their MSS. in their own possession. After the expiration of a week the Editor, if he has not already received the author's corrected proof, *will make his own corrections, and those corrections will be final,*

without waiting for any others. All revises will be read by the Editor, and will be referred to the authors only in the event of any particular difficulties occurring.

Those gentlemen who may contribute drawings are requested to send them to the Editor, *three months before the time when they are to appear*, viz.,—during the last month of each quarter, or in March, June, September, and December. Unless this rule be adopted, it is impossible to ensure their being executed with sufficient care, and in proper time. Proofs of drawings when engraved will, in all cases, be forwarded to their authors for their approval.

Gentlemen are seriously reminded that a multiplicity of corrections renders the task of the Printer not only very difficult, but also unnecessarily burthensome and expensive, so as to disturb the conditions of his contract with the Association. It also causes much trouble and responsibility, which the Editor, though he cannot avoid, would willingly decline in reading the revises. It is therefore to be hoped that as much care as possible will be taken with the calligraphy of all articles, and that proper names will be always written in capital printing letters. This, though it may hinder rapidity of writing, will tend ultimately to promote correctness of typography.

In references to printed books it is requested that the editions be specified; and in measured plans or drawings dimensions should be quoted in *feet* and *inches*.

All communications for the Editor are to be addressed, *post-paid*, to the care of Mr. J. RUSSELL SMITH, 36, Soho Square, London.

Jan. 18, 1855.

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## Reviews.

NOTES ON THE ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORY OF CALDICOT CASTLE, MONMOUTHSHIRE. By OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., and THOMAS WAKEMAN, Esq. 1 vol. imperial 8vo. Printed for the Caerleon Antiquarian Association. Newport: H. Mullock. 1854.

We have here a valuable contribution to the history of Monmouthshire mediæval buildings from the joint pens of two members of our Association. The historical portions of the work are by the gentlemen named in the title-page; but the illustrations, consisting of a general plan and twelve large etchings, are from the *studio* of J. E. Lee, Esq., formerly one of our Local Secretaries for Monmouthshire, and to whom our Association is indebted for numerous plates, contributed to an early number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. It is by the kindness of those gentlemen that we are now able to present members with the two admirable plates that accompany this brief review of their book.

The work is a short one,—shorter than we could desire; it comprises a lucid historical account of the great families to whom the castle belonged at various epochs, and also a critical survey of the architectural and constructive features of the building itself.

Mr. Wakeman introduces the history thus:—

“There is no reason to suppose that any Castle existed upon this spot previous to the Norman Conquest. The situation is totally unlike those chosen by our British ancestors for the sites of their strongholds, which we find placed on the summits of lofty hills, or the spurs of mountains difficult of access, nay often inaccessible except on one side. An interesting specimen of a British fortress of this description is situate rather more than a mile above Caerwent, and near three from this place, upon a lofty knoll on the banks of the Troggy, commanding the pass through which the river finds its way into the plain. The site is now covered with underwood, and it escaped the researches of Coxe, who has given plans of most of these Caers. The editor of the *Liber Landavensis* has hazarded a conjecture that a place called in that venerable record Castel Coniscuit was Caldicot, merely I believe, because the territory belonging to it was near the mouth of the Troggy; but an attentive examination of the description, shows it, in my opinion, to have been on the opposite side of the river.”—pp. 5, 6.

“Immediately after the Conquest, William Fitz Osbern was made Earl of Hereford, and governor of the Marches, and was not slow in following up the successes of Harold. He built the Castles of Chepstow and Monmouth, and it may be others, of which we have no account. It is clear however from the entries in Doomsday, that he made considerable additions to the territory which had been previously conquered by the Saxons. Of the numerous villas, or manors, enumerated in Doomsday, very few have names given them. This shows their recent acquisition; the Normans were puzzled with the Welsh appellations, which they could neither understand, nor pronounce, and therefore made no attempt to write them; the name of Caldicot, however, presented no difficulty; and the entry respecting it is as follows:—

“‘Durand the Sheriff holds of the King, one land in Carwent, called Caldicot. He has in demesne there 3 ploughs, and 15 half villains, and 4 bondmen, and one knight. All these have twelve ploughs. There is a mill worth 10s. The whole is worth £6, 0, 0.’

"This was a considerable estate at that time of day, but the greater part of it must have been forest, and rough pasture, and probably not above a third or fourth part was cultivated."—pp. 6, 7.

The descent of the castle through the family of the De Bohuns down to Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and so on to the final annexation of the estate to the Duchy of Lancaster, *temp.* Henry VIII., occupies the main portion of the historical account, which is terminated by a pedigree of the De Bohuns, a document useful to Monmouthshire antiquaries, and, indeed, to others.

Mr. Wakeman states that since the annexation of the estate just alluded to, the castle of Caldicot has been let out on long leases to different persons, and is now believed to be thus held by Charles Lewis, Esq., of St. Pierre, near Chepstow. It is of importance to note that this is really a *crown castle, let out on lease*, because the subject is one, not only of archæological, but also of national, importance; and we hope that, before long, some official inquiry may be instituted into matters of this kind, with a view to the efficient preservation and repair of all such buildings, by the persons on whom the duty to do so may be proved legally incumbent.

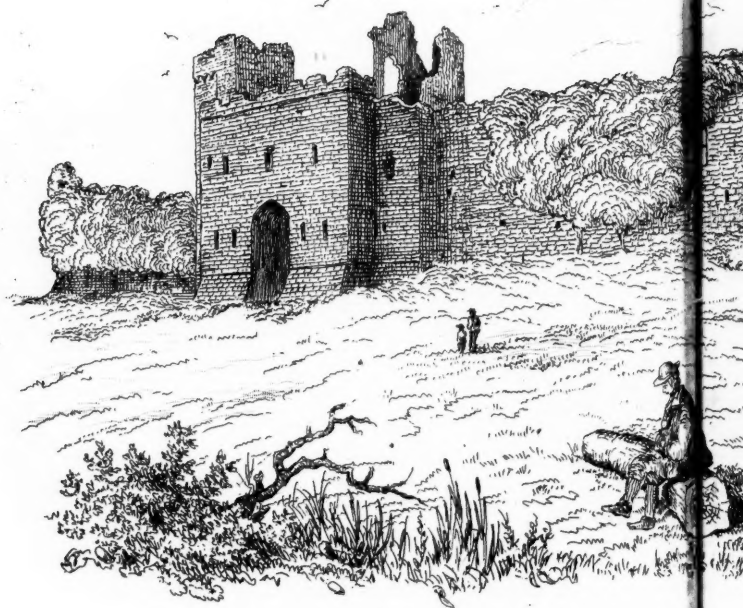
We shall probably be able to publish the terms of the lease of this castle, and of the other crown buildings throughout Wales, in future numbers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

The architectural account of the castle is clearly and methodically drawn out by Mr. Octavius Morgan, but would not be very intelligible to our readers, unless they were personally acquainted with the edifice, or had the whole series of Mr. Lee's clever etchings before them. Suffice it to say that the *enceinte* of the castle approximates to an irregular polygon, longer than broader, running mainly east and west, with an entrance under a square mass of building on the south, an oblong rounder on the south-east corner, a demi-rounder at the south-west, another midway in the west curtain, with a sally-port under it, a large circular tower on a mound at the north-west angle, and a smaller entrance gateway in the middle of the north side. Traces of other buildings are to be observed in the court; and, no doubt, numerous wooden buildings ran along the inside of the walls for the accommodation of the garrison and their horses.

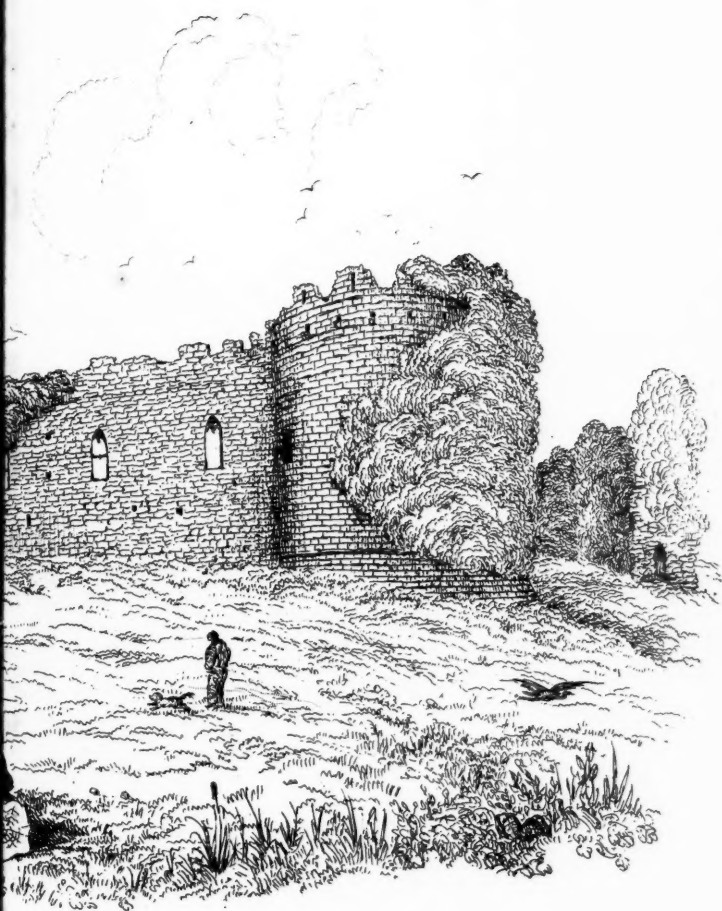
Mr. Morgan considers the round tower on the mound at the north-west angle to be of the time of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and Castellan of England, who acquired the lordship of Caldicot, together with the above-named titles, by his marriage with Margaret, daughter and, ultimately, heiress of Milo Fitz Walter. He held this lordship from about A.D. 1176, to his death, in A.D. 1187. Mr. Wakeman inclines to conjecture that this tower or keep may have been erected by Walter Fitz Roger, *circa* A.D. 1122. Mr. Morgan appeals to the masonry—to the forms of the doorways—to the string-course round the base—and to other architectural peculiarities, in favour of the date he considers as the true one of its erection.

We have not had the good fortune to visit this castle, and, therefore, cannot contravene the supposition of the authors from any



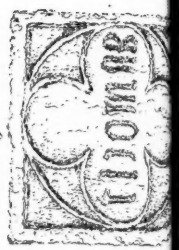
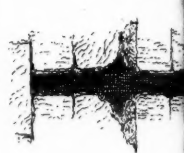
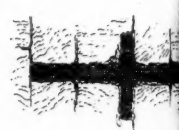
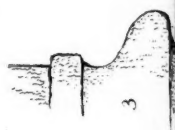
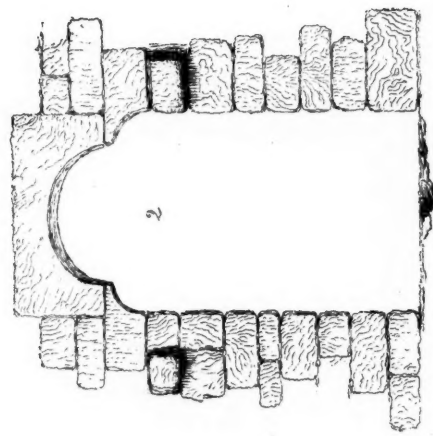
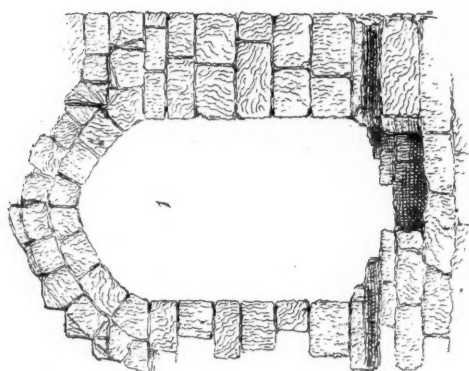


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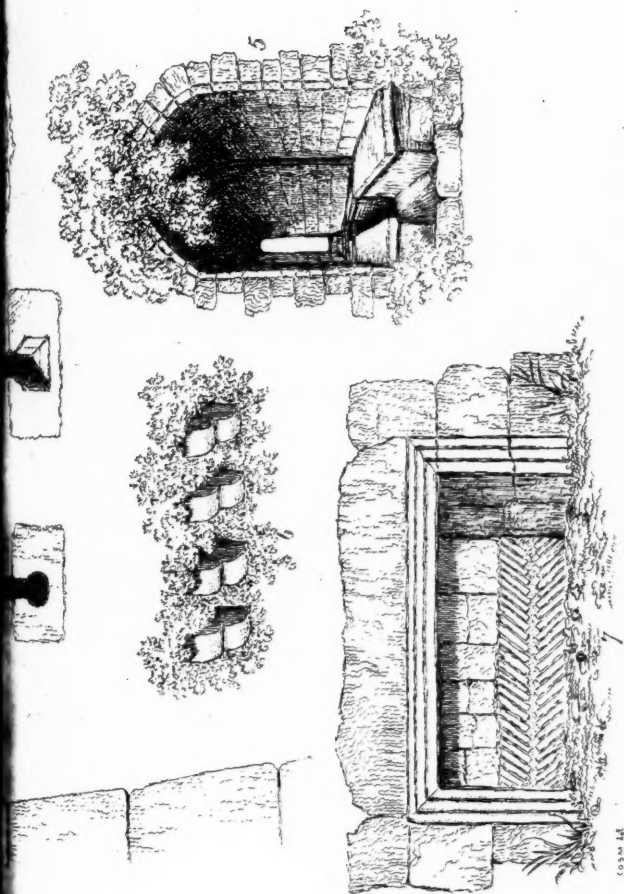
CALDICOT CASTLE

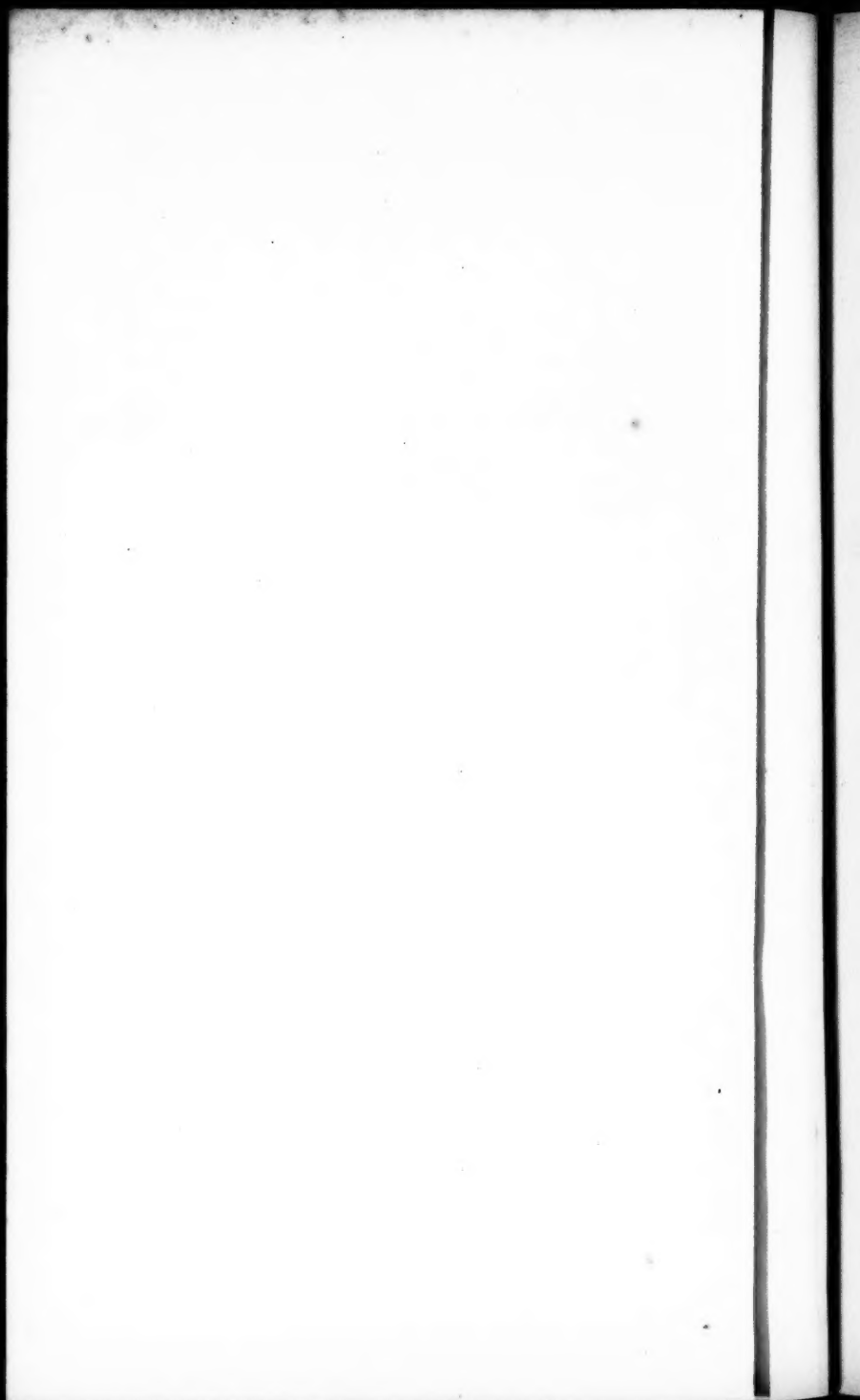






DETAILS - CALDICOT CASTLE





personal knowledge; but, judging from the etching given by Mr. Lee (see plate vi.), where the forms of the doorways and of the string-course in question are delineated, we cannot assent to the position they wish to establish. On the contrary, these forms would carry us rather to the fourteenth century, if we are to reason from the analogy of other instances. The existence of the mound may very well lead to the inference that here the keep, or the original, the first, castle was erected; but we should rather consider the string-course as a later addition, and, in fact, we should not be surprised to find evidence of the whole tower having been rebuilt. It is difficult and dangerous to hazard an opinion from an examination of plates alone, however carefully executed, but we think it right not to let the date assigned by the authors pass without protest.

The most striking portion of the castle is the great entrance gateway, where part of the battlement rests on corbels, sculptured into heads, and supporting small pointed arches, instead of the horizontal stone course usual in most English castles.

Mr. Morgan thinks that the south-east tower was roofed in a manner common enough in the Rhenish and Swiss castles; that is to say, with a conical roof covering the tops of the battlements, and leaving the embrasures like small windows, from whence the warders might shoot their quarrels and arrows. This is a point of some interest to establish, because the practise of our greatest castellator, Edward I., seems to have been to erect a roof resting on the walls, within the battlements, and leaving only an open walk round, behind the embrasures, for the men on guard. Few towers are so perfectly preserved as to admit of this question being thoroughly examined; and hence the instance of Caldicot, as illustrated by Mr. Lee, and discussed by Mr. Morgan, becomes of importance.

We cannot but congratulate the Members of the Caerleon Antiquarian Association on their spirit in thus producing so goodly a volume,—one that, for its typographical execution and professional taste, is highly creditable to the press of Newport.

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ANCIENT AND MODERN DENBIGH. Parts I., II., III. 8vo.  
Price 6d. each. Denbigh: J. Williams. 1854.

This interesting and meritorious work is the production of Mr. John Williams, who is also its printer and publisher. It is coming out in very cheap and well printed parts, and its appearance reflects credit not only on himself, but also on the town wherein such a publication is *possible*. There are abundant materials for a book of this kind in almost every corporate town in the country, and we hope that the example will not be lost on those municipalities which have not yet possessed an historiographer of their own. In former days almost every petty city or town of the Netherlands, specially of Holland, actually appointed and paid a worthy, who rejoiced in this grandiloquent title. Why should not even our own towns do something of

the same kind on a smaller scale? When are we to have a readable and trustworthy "ANCIENT AND MODERN CAERNARVON," "ANCIENT AND MODERN HAVERFORD"? &c., &c. The task would not be difficult; materials abound; a moderate degree of industry, good sense, and a little *voûc*,—this is all that is required. These excellent qualities are united in Mr. Williams, and the result is one of the most agreeable bits of local history which we have met with for some time past.

The illustrations, however, are not equal to the text; they are quite unworthy of it. We hope that a second edition will be required, and then the author can repair this defect. Denbigh is rich not only in its castellated remains, and in two or three ecclesiastical curiosities, but it also contains several picturesque "*bits*," well deserving of commemoration.

The greater part of the three numbers that have as yet appeared is devoted to the History of Denbigh, political and civil, *ab initio*, and, perhaps, even a little before this. We refer our readers to the work itself for further information upon that point.

What has struck us as the most amusing and most original part is that which, in Number III., relates to the Trades-Companies of this once thriving commercial town. We recommend a careful perusal of the whole, (which, indeed, would have been made more valuable to the antiquary had the references to the documents cited been more precise,) but we think that the following extracts cannot but be found interesting:—

"The charters gave power to incorporate trades; hence, we find frequent mention of such guilds in the corporate records as the following order of the Parliamentarians, who, headed by Alderman Twistleton, instituted various inquiries with the view of reforming corporate abuses, &c:—

"That the Stewards of the severall Companyes in this Corporaçon send in coppies of their severall orders at y<sup>e</sup> next meetings, of which y<sup>e</sup> sergeantes are to give them notice, 1648.' Charitable bequests were also made to these guilds: 'Mr. Robt. Myddelton, Cittizen and Skinner of London, left 200*l.* for yong beginners, att 12*d* p. pound, from 3 yeares to 3 yeares, to y<sup>e</sup> Companyes of Mercers, Black-smiths and Hammermen, Glovers, Shoemakers, and Weavers; 40*l.* to each Company, to be metelie divided in white bread to 15 poore woemen.' On the 'Table of Benefactions' is added, 'w<sup>ch</sup> is to be distributed every Saturday evening in St. Hillary's Chappell.' Other gifts are recorded, as—'Mr. William Myddleton, sometimes Alderman of y<sup>e</sup> Town (gave) 1 silver Bowle to the Company of Mercers.' And again, 'Mr. Foulke Fletcher gave to y<sup>e</sup> Company of Glovers 1 silver Bowle, in the year 1671.' These 'bowles or cuppes' were used on the admission of new members, or some other great occasion, when they were liberally filled with wine, and quaffed to the 'helthe of y<sup>e</sup> Towne and Treade.'

"The five companies mentioned above were the chief guilds, but it is evident that there were others. '*The Companye of Taylors*,' is expressly mentioned. This company also included breeches-makers. Breeches-making was once a great trade here. Persons now living recollect orders being executed here to supply 'nether garments' for whole regiments.

"It also probable that there was a company of tanners, at one time, distinct from 'the Skinners' Guild,' which included curriers. In after times, the tanners, curriers, and saddlers, became identified with the '*Corvisors' Company*.' A more jealous feeling appears to have actuated the company in 1777, when the following resolution was passed:—'It is agreed by us the said Company of Cordwainers, that

no one is to be admitted to the said Brotherhood, unless they carry on the trade in their own name, and own benefit. *Clichers* for Curriers, or Tanners, are to be excluded from our Society, Company, or Brotherhood.'

"It also appears that there was a great number of *Mercers*, judging from the numerous inscriptions on their tombs, and the frequent mention made of the trade in the corporation records."—pp. 126, 7.

"There existed, at the same time, a *Company of Weavers*, who, as well as fullers, and dyers, also appear to have been numerous, from which we infer that textile manufactures were carried on to some extent within the borough."—p. 128.

"The *Company of Hammermen* is believed to have included blacksmiths, white-smiths, nailers, tinmen, braziers, and all master-artificers in metal, if not wrights, coopers, masons, &c. We subjoin an order in council, referring to this company, as it shows the authority exercised by the corporate body over the guilds:—"22 Febr. 1678. It is ordered by this Courte, at the request and desire of Edw. Wynne of Llwyn, Esq<sup>r</sup>, that Thomas Owen, smyth, a burgess of this Town of Denbigh, who hath undertaken the office of gaoler of the s<sup>d</sup> Towne, which would not be supplied by any other of the Burgesses, and was a great defect like to be p<sup>r</sup>judiceall to the s<sup>d</sup> Towne, be, and hereby is made free of the Company of Ha<sup>r</sup>mmen of the said Towne, and to use and enjoy the benefit of the said trade of hammerman. In considera<sup>r</sup>on thereof, the said Thomas Owen is to p<sup>r</sup> the Stewards of the said Company the summe of Ten shillings, and it is ordered that the Stewards of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Company doe, forthwith, restore vnto the said Thomas Owen his implements and tooles of workmanship.'

"Denbigh was for ages celebrated for the manufacture of gloves, but since the admission of French and other foreign gloves, the trade has dwindled away to nothing."—p. 129.

"The operative glovers, or more properly skimmers, formerly kept their anniversary procession, and grand 'field-day,' on the Feast of St. Clement. It was their custom to meet St. Clement at the Lower Cross; that is, one personating the saint, mounted on a stately charger. They still meet yearly for convivial purposes, on that day, although they have now no club-house, or funds, except for the relief of 'tramps.'"—p. 129.

"The Shaws were among the most celebrated of the Denbigh glovers of those times. One of this ancient and respectable family went by the name of 'London Shaw,' from the fact that, in 1665, he set out for the metropolis as a plague doctor, carrying with him a cart-load of wormwood, as an antidote for the pestilence, by which he rendered himself the laughing-stock of the town ever afterwards. His skinnery occupied the site of the present residence of Dr. Lloyd Williams. He seems to have been of a rather covetous disposition, from the following record of the Council in 1671: 'That Thos. Shaw, the elder, glover, be sum<sup>r</sup>oned to app<sup>r</sup> here next meeting day, &c., to shew cause why he erected a new building over ag<sup>t</sup> his house in Henllan-street, to y<sup>e</sup> annoyance of y<sup>e</sup> publick. And to appear also to produce such writings as he pretends to have for the erecting of his new house vpon the com<sup>r</sup>ons.' However, we find him expiating for such encroachments upon public rights by bequeathing, at his death, a meadow called *Lecaria*, on the outskirts of the town, to the poor of Denbigh for ever.

"Thos. Shaw, the younger, was alderman in 1692. A beautiful monumental tablet, at Whitechurch, perpetuates the memory of another Thos. Shaw, who was recorder of the Lordship and Town of Denbigh for many years. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Robt. Griffith of Pendared, and died in 1717. They were also allied to the Myddeltons of Gwaenynog, the Heatons, and other respectable families in these parts. The name (commonly pronounced *Shah*) no longer exists at Denbigh. The surviving representatives of this family must be sought in Liverpool."—pp. 130, 31.

"The *Cordwainers Company* was in existence until the passing of the Municipal Reform Act (1835), if not later. By the kindness of some old members of this defunct fraternity, and their late host, the author was favoured with the perusal of their muniments and records, which are still kept at the Star Inn, in a small oak chest or desk, bearing date 1656; and, on the lid, M.P.R.P. StewardS, 1679. It

contains two orders, or charters, granted to them by the aldermen, bailiffs, and Town Council; the earliest dated '8 September, 40th Eliz<sup>th</sup>. 1598.'—p. 131.

"There were about forty members in 1710, all master tradesmen carrying on the business as boot and shoemakers within the borough, of course. The number of operatives must have been large.

"The most curious relic is '*the Company's Shoe*.' It is what we should call a Chinese shoe, with a silver bell suspended from the extremity of the toe, almost over the instep.

"Every guild had its warner and clerk; the former delivered all summonses, and apprized the stewards of all trespasses upon the rights of the company; the latter recorded their proceedings, and kept their accounts. The Cordwainers allowed their warner so many pairs of shoes every year, besides 2s. a-day, when on duty.

"In old times, the guilds, or their representatives, attended the '*plygain*,' or matins, every Sunday morning; the warners carrying torches before them in winter, especially on Christmas-day. This was a custom of the cordwainers of Ruthin as late as 1834, if not afterwards. There was also a morning service at St. Hillary's every Wednesday, before market, attended by the aldermen, the warners, and watchmen of the guilds. The toll of oatmeal was given to the clergyman officiating. '*Quarterages*' were formerly held on Sunday, not only to secure better attendance, but that the companies might join the corporate processions, and attend church, especially on the great festivals. Upon such occasions, the aldermen wore scarlet robes, and the bailiffs, were attired in black gowns, the sergeants carrying silver maces before them. The following order refers to this ancient custom:—'xijst Die Decemb<sup>r</sup>, 1623. Alsoe, it is further ordered, the day and yere aforesayd, by the assent and consent of the Aldermen, Bayliffes, and the rest of the Capital Burgesses, that for e<sup>r</sup> hereafter, when, and as often as they, or any of them, shall, vpon the Sundayes and Hollidayes repayier to the church, or chappell of St. Hillary, in their gownes, orderly, accordinge to the antient orders and customs of the sayd towne. And if any of them shall make default, and stand in contempt of his order, he or they so offendinge shall forfeite, for every such defaulte, the some of viiid., to be leavied by way of distresse, as is within sp<sup>d</sup>.id.'

"The following order refers to the display made upon fair days:—

"That *every one* of the Cappitall Burgesses doe, about Ten o'clocke in y<sup>e</sup> morning, then and there appeare in the Councell Chamber, in their gownes, and also bring a watchman to attend the officers with his halbard or other defensive armes, vpon paine of five shillings to be leavied by order of this house.' The fair was opened by the aldermen, who read, at the High Cross, or some other appointed place, those portions of the governing charter, and by-laws, which related to the holding and regulating of fairs and markets.

"These guilds seldom amassed any considerable amount of funds, or possessed any property. An old oak chest, containing their muniments, a great 'cupp,' a couple of rusty swords, a few broken staves, and a tattered banner, may be taken as a complete inventory of their goods and chattels. It is true that entrance fees, fines, tolls, contributions, and levies, formed a good source of revenue; but, no doubt, the greater portion of it was spent upon festive gatherings, and such like display, notwithstanding a good deal was given in charities, relief to decayed and distressed members, widows, &c., with some small funeral donations. Large sums were sometimes expended in litigation. Among the records of the Cordwainers' Guild, we found a bond for £100 to cover the costs of one law-suit. When a 'foreigner' commenced business within the borough or liberties, without joining the guild, notice was immediately served upon him that legal proceedings would be instituted, to defend the ancient rights of the trade, and his workmen were also warned to leave his employ, or be banished the borough for a certain length of time, or for ever."—pp. 137-9.

